THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 90. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE ELECTIONS.

The Latest Returns from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana.

Pennsylvania Gives at Least 10,000 Majority—Indiana Safe by 2000 —Ohio Rolls Up 20,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Vote of the State According to the Latest Returns.

The following is the vote of Pennsylvania on Tuesday, according to the latest returns and estimates:—

	Majorities. 1868		Judge Sup Court, 1867	
COUNTIES.	Hartranft, Rep.	Boyle, Dem.	Williams, Rep.	Sharswood, Dem.
Adams	.....	313	2457	2829
Allegheny	9100	.....	16323	9994
Armstrong	600	.....	3235	2934
Beaver	900	.....	2818	2278
Bedford	.....	334	5305	2644
Berks	.....	6700	6117	11912
Blair	650	.....	3113	2590
Bradford	3800	.....	5846	2638
Bucks	.....	750	6224	6910
Butler	500	.....	2939	2662
Cambria	.....	700	2068	3020
Cameron	100	.....	358	300
Carbon	.....	660	1687	2124
Centre	.....	500	2790	3473
Chester	2150	.....	7751	5833
Clarion	.....	1000	1410	2903
Clearfield	.....	1100	1477	2741
Clinton	.....	700	1602	2128
Columbia	.....	1800	1696	3453
Crawford	1750	.....	5400	4018
Cumberland	.....	620	3451	4234
Dauphin	1900	.....	5247	3847
Delaware	1311	.....	3207	2148
Elk	.....	500	286	751
Erie	3300	.....	5504	3428
Fayette	.....	900	3184	3859
Forest	.....	50	289	319
Franklin	.....	250	3773	3962
Fulton	.....	350	709	1019
Greene	.....	1500	1343	2753
Huntingdon	975	.....	3009	2258
Indiana	2500	.....	3608	1867
Jefferson	100	.....	1806	1851
Juniata	.....	300	1368	1695
Lancaster	6350	.....	12799	7475
Lawrence	2000	.....	2833	1281
Lebanon	1500	.....	3625	2501
Lehigh	.....	1550	3514	5141
Luzerne	.....	3500	7985	10404
Lycoming	.....	300	3604	4357
McKean	200	.....	705	545
Mercer	650	.....	3935	3414
Mifflin	20	.....	1565	1769
Monroe	.....	2000	543	2359
Montgomery	.....	1000	6586	7683
Montour	.....	450	1006	1383
Northampton	.....	3250	3027	5079
Northumberland	.....	400	3023	3469
Perry	60	.....	2427	2292
Philadelphia	.....	950	49,587	52075
Pike	.....	700	285	901
Potter	800	.....	1134	481
Schuylkill	.....	1500	7256	8330
Snyder	500	.....	1630	1199
Somerset	1337	.....	2756	1541
Sullivan	.....	350	421	683
Susquehanna	1500	.....	3947	2690
Tioga	3427	.....	4090	1425
Union	719	.....	1675	1200
Venango	600	.....	3040	2610
Warren	1200	.....	2131	1459
Washington	50	.....	4618	4513
Wayne	.....	700	2320	2588
Westmoreland	.....	1300	4212	5645
Wyoming	.....	150	1337	1174
York	.....	3100	4848	7671
Totals			266,824	267,746
				266,824

Maj. for Hartranft, 10,392 Sharswood's maj. 922

The majority of both Hartranft and Campbell in the State will unquestionably reach 12,000 when the official returns are received.

The State Legislature

will stand as follows, one district which appeared yesterday to have gone Democratic having gone Republican:—

	1869 Senate	1869 House	1869 Joint Ballot	1868 Senate	1868 House	1868 Joint Ballot
Republicans	19	62	81	19	54	73
Democrats	14	38	52	14	46	60
Rep. maj.	5	24	29	5	8	13

Our Congressmen.

GREENSBURG, Oct. 15.—Every township has been heard from in the Twenty-first Congressional district, and the vote stands as follows:—

	Covode (Rep.)	Foster (Dem.)
Fayette county	.....	890
Westmoreland	.....	1490
Indiana	2409	
	2409	2380
	2380	

Majority for Covode, 29

Mr. Covode's friends allege that over 300 fraudulent votes can be found to have been counted against him.

The following are the names of the Congressmen who appear to be elected:—

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	*Sam. G Randall, D.	13.	*Ulysses Mercur, R.
2.	*Charles O'Neill, R.	14.	J. B. Packer, R.
3.	John Moffat, D.	15.	R. J. Haldeman. D.
4.	*Wm. D. Kelley, R.	16.	John Cessna, R.
5.	J. R. Reading, D.	17.	*D. J. Morrell, R.
6.	J. R. Brietenbach, R.	18.	W. H. Armstrong, R.
7.	W. Townsend, R.	19.	*G. W. Scofield, R.
8.	*J. L. Getz, D.	20.	C. W. Gilfillan, R.
9.	O. J. Dickey, R.	21.	*John Covode, R.
10.	*H. L. Cake, R.	22.	J. S. Negley, R.
11.	*D. M. Van Auken, D.	23.	Darwin Phelps, R.
12.	*G. W. Woodward, D.	24.	J. B. Donley, R.

(*Members of present Congress.)

This shows a loss of the Third, Fifth, and Fifteenth districts, although it is quite probable that in the case of the two former it will be found, on the official account, that both Myers and Taylor are elected.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 15.—A despatch from Greensburg reports Mr. Covode's majority in Indiana county at 2415, and his majority in the district 36.

LEBANON, Oct. 15.—Lebanon county gives a majority of 1475 for Mr. Cake for Congress, and says his election is sure by 325 majority.

OHIO.

The Latest Returns.

The returns from Ohio are still conflicting, but we have reason to suppose that the majority will reach fully 20 000, a gain of 17,000 as compared with last year, if it does not reach 25,000.

The Congressmen

who appear to be elected are as follows, Democrats being printed in italics:—

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	*Philip W. Strader,*	11.	*John T. Wilson;
2.	Job E. Stevenson,	12.	*Phila. Van Trump,*
3.	*Robert C. Schenck,	13.	*George W. Morgan,*
4.	*William Lawrence,	14.	*Martin Welker,
5.	*William Mungen,	15.	Edward H. Moore,
6.	John A. Smith,	16.	*John A. Bingham,
7.	James A. Winans,	17.	Jacob A. Ambler,
8.	*John Beatty,	18.	William H. Upson,
9.	*E. F. Dickinson,	19.	*James A. Garfield.
10.	*Truman H. Hoag,		

* Members of present Congress.

The result will entail a Republican loss of four districts—the First, Ninth, Tenth, and Thirteenth; but the Ninth and Tenth are not yet positively hopeless.

INDIANA.

A Republican Victory Assured.

The returns from Indiana are still indefinite, but there appears no doubt about a Republican majority of at least 2000. The New York *Tribune* figures it up to 2808 this morning. *Per contra*, the New York *World* of to-day has a special despatch from Indianapolis, which declares that Hendricks is certainly elected Governor by a small majority.

The Members of Congress

elected appear, by the latest returns, to be the following, Democrats in Italics:—

Dist.		Dist.	
1	*William E. Niblack,	7.	*Godlove S. Orth,
2.	*Michael C. Kerr,	8.	Daniel D. Pratt,
3.	*Wm. S. Holman,	9.	*John P. C. Shanks,
4.	*George W. Julian,	10.	*Wm. Williams,
5.	*John Coburn,	11.	Jaspar Packard.
6.	*Daniel W. Voorhees,		

*Members of the present Congress.

Only one Representative is lost by the Republicans by this showing.

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Oct. 3.

The Spanish Revolution—Its Universal Acceptance and Effect—French Opinions—Disraeli on British Policy.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By an arrival yesterday at New York we have European advices to October 3.

SPAIN.

Progress of the Revolution.

The London *Star* of Oct. 3 remarks:—

Further intelligence from Spain testifies to the complete organization of the movement. This is shown no less in the care with which the rising in the capital was timed by Senor Rolero, who had the direction there, than in the extreme moderation with which the population, excited as they must naturally have been, have used their victory. The rifles distributed in Madrid are being called in now there is no further use for them, and not only was the palace of the Queen respected, but an inventory is being made of the furniture, which must be pretty heavy, or the Queen would certainly have taken it with her out of Spain as she seems to have taken everything else. The only serious riot that has yet taken place was that in Barcelona on Tuesday night, when the populace burnt the Queen's effigy and sacked the Hotel de Ville. The consequences might have been very deplorable but for the timely fear that seized the royal general, Count de Cheste, and caused him to retire after he had made an ineffectual attempt to subdue the rioters. General Prim is expected to arrive in Barcelona to-day. Various schemes of Government now begin to be discussed and proposed. A republic has been at last spoken of, but in no very influential quarter. Details of the battle of Alcolea have still to come to hand. The latest report is that the engagement was a warm one.

Riots in Barcelona.

A telegram from Barcelona, dated the 1st of October, reports:—Serious disturbances occurred here on Tuesday night. The Hotel de Ville was sacked by an excited mob, who burnt the Queen's portrait and the recruiting papers. The more orderly part of the population dispersed the mob. A democratic procession afterwards paraded the streets in honor of General Prim, and broke the windows of the Captain-General's residence. The gendarmes thereupon fired, wounding two persons, and the people ran immediately to find arms, in order to attack the royal palace. A Provincial Junta was at once organized, but the Captain-General, Count de Cheste, refused to recognize it, threatened to shoot the members, and caused all the principal parts of the town to be militarily occupied. Finally, however, the Captain-General took flight last night with a single battalion of infantry, and the Junta remained masters of the town. The troops and the people fraternized, and proceeded to destroy all the insignia of royalty. Colonel Pierrad is expected here.

The Battle of Alcolea.

Madrid (Sept. 29) Cor. of London Times.

The official bulletin says that "yesterday the first encounter took place between the troops of the Marquis of Novaliches and those of Marshal Serrano, Duke de la Torre, at the bridge of Alcolea, two leagues from Cordova, but that, as the engagement began late, the forces of the Marquis of Novaliches encamped on the very ground they had occupied." The meaning of it is that Novaliches made an unwilling and feeble attempt against the bridge and that, upon a first repulse, he gave up what never seemed to him a practicable undertaking. It is said that as it can be revictualled by sea. Twenty officers of the royal regiments, two of whom are generals, were wounded. Staff Lieutenant-Colonel Duesmet was killed in front of the cathedral. All was over at ten minutes past 4.

Execution of Royalists.

At half past 4 (September 26) General Calonge entered Santander. The Civil Guard, dispersed in the various quarters, examined from top to bottom all the houses from the balconies of which the troops had been fired on, and to save the trouble of a court-martial every citizen who was found with arms in his hand was instantly brought out and shot. The General reports a loss of 600 killed or wounded on the royal side and 300 on that of the insurgents. The staff suffered very heavily. Commander Don Jose Osorio and more than twenty officers were killed; Brigadier Magenys, aid-d-camp to the King Consort, received a bullet in the leg, which will necessitate amputation.

French Reports and French Opinion.

From the Paris Monitteur. Oct. 1.

The grave events that have occurred in Spain during the last two days are known only by telegraph, and details are still wanting. The engagement expected for some time past, and which was thought would be decisive, occurred on the 28th of September between the troops under the Marquis de Novaliches and those led by the Duke de la Torre. The Madrid *Gazette* of the 29th ult., announcing this battle, while admitting that General Pavia was wounded, affirms that he remained master of the field. However, some agitation has risen in the capital, and the Government, by a proclamation, requests the inhabitants to maintain order. The details of the combat at the bridge of Alcolea and the events which immediately followed are still unknown. It appears only that, on the information given by the Marquis de Novaliches himself, when he reached Madrid in the afternoon, Marshal Concha resigned his functions. A Provisional Junta has been formed, composed of men representing the various parties who have taken part in the movement. This body, which at present governs the city of Madrid, is presided over by M. Madoz. General Prim and Marshal Serrano are expected. Much excitement was manifested on the evening of the 29th ult., but no serious disturbances occurred.

From the Opinione Nationale, Oct. 1.

* * * It is the revolution of disgust. "We desire," said a chief of the movement at Cadiz, "that henceforth we should be able to avow the causes which influence the political changes in our country, without blushing before our mothers, our wives, and our daughters." Spain, dishonored by the Meneces and the Marforis, by the Patrocinios, by the nuns, by the stockjobbers and the favorites, to day casts off this burden of shame. "She wishes at length to live the life of honor and liberty." The revolution has been accomplished by the common action of the three parties, vicalvarists, progressists, and democrats, by the accord of the people and the army. The conscience of the Spanish nation has condemned the Queen and her dynasty, and this ancient monarchy has disappeared in a riot of eight days. Only yesterday the Spanish people counted for little or nothing in Europe. To-day it has resumed its rank. European democracy applauds its movement. The conservative party is uneasy and alarmed. Governments, if they are wise, will study the lessons to be learned from the precipitate and unexpected events which have just been accomplished in the Peninsula.

ENGLAND.

Disraeli on the Political Situation.

The Premier of England addressed the electors of Buckinghamshire on October 2, and in his address said:—I may, therefore, in asking a renewal of your political support, take a general view of the conduct of affairs since the accession of the conservative government to office in 1866.

The question of Parliamentary reform had then for a long series of years disquieted the country and embarrassed and enfeebled successive administrations, which had failed to lead it to any happy concession. We were of opinion that this state of affairs should terminate, and by a series of measures in the course of two years we brought about a settlement of the question, broad in its principles, large and various in its provisions, but, as we believe, in unison with the character of the country, and calculated to animate the spirit of the community and add strength and stability to the State. The conduct of foreign affairs has obtained the sympathy and confidence of the various Courts and powers, the just influence of England has been established, and it has been used for the maintenance of peace and the interests of civilization. The legacy of insult and difficulty which had been left us in Abyssinia could only be successfully encountered by a responsibility from which we did not shrink. The result of the expedition to that country vindicated the honor of the crown and the cause of humanity and justice, and it obtained for her Majesty's forces the admiring respect of Europe. When we acceded to office the state of the navy was one which occasioned serious anxiety. The fortresses on which the late Ministry had expended millions were without artillery; the British soldier was armed with inferior weapons, and the military service of the country so unpopular that if no change had been devised we might have been driven to the principle of a conscription. At present it cannot be denied that the strength of the navy is materially increased, the defenses of the country much advanced, the soldiers admirably armed, and enlistments become so popular that not only is the voted number of our forces no longer in arrear, but many thousand veterans who were about to claim their discharge have remained in the army. Such great results have, of course, not been obtained without an increase of our expenditure; but the expenditure has been on objects of the first necessity, and while it has been defrayed without adding to our taxation, it has entailed no burden on posterity. Economy does not consist in the reckless reduction of estimates. On the contrary, such a course must necessarily tend to increase expenditure. There can be no economy where there is no efficiency. And to insure efficiency you must be vigilant in administrative improvement. Influenced by these views, her Majesty's government, by placing in the hands of a single individual a control over the expenditure of the War Office, commenced a considerable reform during the late session in the administration of the army, which will conduce to greater economy and efficiency both in peace and war. Great public advantage may be anticipated from this measure, and the different departments of the State will be revised in the same spirit. This revision will assist that retrenchment which the pressing exigencies of the public service have alone prevented.

GENERAL NEWS.

Farragut's Eastern Visit.

The *Courrier Russe* of St. Petersburg says:—The entrance into the Bosphorus of the American frigate Franklin, commanded by Admiral Farragut, appears to be a most serious political event, the importance of which cannot be lessened even by the particular consideration due personally to the Admiral. In fact, it is no less than a formal violation of the treaty of Paris. In face of all arguments this precedent may give rise to other cases of the same kind.

Disturbances in New Zealand.

By mail from Australia we have the details of disturbances that have taken place in New Zealand. A large number of Maoris confined at Chatham Island breaking out of their prison, reached the mainland, massacred a captain and ten men forming the guard, and escaped to the interior, where, being joined by other tribes, they have commenced a fresh rebellion against the authority of England.

President Johnson.

The London *Standard* (Disraeli organ) announces that President Johnson intends visiting England at the expiration of his term of office.

PHILLIPS.

The Latest Manifesto from Wendell.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* of this week publishes the following:—

Of the defeat of the Rebel party at the polls in November, according to the latest indications of public opinion, there is, happily, scarcely room for a doubt. Our chief concern is that important measures which have already been too long and needlessly delayed, involving the general welfare, but especially that of our clients, the colored people, should be at the earliest possible day matured and put in operation. We hoped for a session of Congress for earnest work this month. We urge that such an one be held next month without fail, beginning with the conditional date fixed upon at the last adjournment. The case of Georgia has rendered it evident beyond question that Congress has additional duties to perform towards the newly organized States. A "glittering generality" indeed must be that constitutional provision which proffers the pledge of the general Government to each State of a republican government, if Congress may not properly take prompt cognizance of such high-handed, outrageous proceedings as have occurred in the Georgia Legislature. Let there be no postponement for a new, incoming administration to deal with this problem. It is a responsibility which belongs to the Fortieth Congress, and by it should be promptly met. We hold that, with a fair interpretation of its present powers, it is entirely within the scope of its legitimate authority for Congress to forbid by statute law any disfranchisement, or proscription from official trust, in any State of the Union, simply on the ground of color. To this greatly-needed action we summon it. That assurance may be made doubly sure, let it be supplemented by an additional constitutional amendment, less readily repealed than a statutory enactment. Rioting and murder have all too long been allowed their fearful sway in the South. Congress owes it to the long-suffering, heroic, and self-sacrificing loyalists of the South, and to the general welfare, peace, and prosperity of the whole country, to put forth its arm of authority, and suppress the Ku-Klux. It should begin with the treasonable chief of that murderous fraternity, and this time make sure, as it easily may, of deposing him, and driving him in disgrace from the White House. His ominous and defiant military order issued the present week, looking to continued conflict with Congress, stimulating afresh rebellious resistance and murderous violence in Texas and elsewhere, affords ample evidence, added to the large accumulation of the past, that the safety and dignity of an endangered and disgraced nation require that, though it be at a late period in his official term, Johnson should, in November, be impeached anew, and this time deposed from office. Three months with Wade in the Executive chair, and harmonious co-operation with Congress, would not only afford immediate relief to the South, but would furnish a wholesome radical key-note, as a precedent for the incoming administration. Assuming, as, at this date, we safely may, the decisive defeat of the Rebel party at the polls, let earnest radicals take time by the forelock and prepare to reap the ripe fruit of complete victory.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Grand [Republican Jollification at Faneuil Hall.

Last night a large and enthusiastic political meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston. About 10,000 people, white and black, filled the hall and surrounding streets. An outside meeting was organized. The "Boys in Blue" and the "Veteran Tanners" paraded with torches, Robert J. Burbank presided, and in a brief speech congratulated the people on the brilliant victories won in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Nebraska, and predicted the triumphant success of the Grant and Colfax ticket. He was followed by the Hon. C. A. Phelps, ex-President of the State Senate, the Hon. George B. Loring, General Banks, and Captain Joseph Tucker, the nominee of the Republicans for Lieutenant-Governor. It had been announced that General Butler would speak, and it was evident that the majority of the multitude had assembled mainly to hear him. The speakers were repeatedly interrupted with cries of Butler, and when the General entered the hall, while Dr. Loring was speaking, there was a tempest of applause. He was introduced to the people by the President, at the conclusion of Captain Tucker's speech, with the following commendation:—"He knew how to act and speak for himself at New Orleans, in Congress, and in the city of New York, when putting down a Seymour riot."

General Butler said that on this night his bearers had received the final assurance that the great State of Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the arch, had spoken by a majority of at least 15,000, and Ohio, wheeling once more back to her moorings in the line of the Democratic-Republican States, had said, "Thus far and no further shall the wave of the falsely-called Democracy go." Indiana, true to her Colfax, had also spoken on the side of freedom and right, and had added one more Congressman to the Republican side in Congress. All this showed beyond all peradventure that the election of Grant and Colfax was certain, and that this country was to be at peace. In view of all this the whole country looked to Massachusetts to maintain her lead in the politics of the country, and to give for Grant and Colfax one of her old-fashioned 75,000 or 80,000 majorities. Last year, when, on account of divisions upon a local question, the Republicans of Massachusetts only elected their Governor by 29,000 majority, all Rebeldom shouted for joy, and said that Massachusetts had faltered in her course, but they were mistaken. No Irishman in the land could consistently oppose the enfranchisement of the negro. He then discussed the party names, and said he was proud to be called a radical, because it meant a progressive man—one that went to the root of matters, while a conservative was always hanging back. Who ever heard of running a train by the brakes? In regard to the national debt, he said that it was an evidence of the strength of the country, and he was proud of it on that account. He then pictured the future prosperity of the country, and predicted that it would soon be the greatest country in the world. He closed as follows:—"With Grant and Colfax in the executive chair, with a Congress on the side of justice and right, with all the questions thus have disturbed us settled, we can look forward to the future, and have pictured under the rule of Seymour and Blair—if such a curse is in store for us. We should see anarchy and bloodshed. General Blair is a man that I have known for many years, and he is a bold, brave man, who says what he means, and means what he says. He says it would be his duty, if elected, to set aside the Reconstruction acts, and do away with the protection to loyal men established by Congress. But I give warning that whenever General Blair, or anybody else, seeks to overthrow by the bayonet the just laws that your Congress duly and constitutionally have enacted, the bayonets will be crossed. (Cheers, and cries of 'Good, good.") We seek peace. We want no more war. We ask that we may have the arts of peace and nothing else, but when the war is undertaken on the part of anybody to overthrow this Government, when any new rebellion is inaugurated, and—as by Governor Andrew in 1861—we are again called upon to march to the field, we will march so as to leave no green ground behind us upon which trees may grow.

Senator Wilson followed General Butler.

General Kilpatrick speaks here to-morrow night, and there will be a grand torchlight procession.

THE NEW REBELLION.

The Rebel Spirit of the Southern Press and People.

The Mobile *Register* exhorts its disciples to deal with the white Republicans after this fashion:—"They are dogs, and should be treated as dogs—dogs only tolerated now because the power of the sword is in the hands of our enemies in Congress, but will not be tolerated one hour after the people recover the liberty to do justice upon their oppressors. It is the duty of every Southern man to cut these vermin. Excommunicate them; spew them out as outcasts and social pariahs, with whom it is disgraceful to hold social intercourse."

"If radicalism be maintained, we shall have the continuance of the existing despotism, which will be intensified by success. In that event, many who, like myself, have opposed secession and rebellion for the sake of liberty and constitutional government, and fancied ourselves wiser than the Rebels, if not more patriotic, will have to confess our mistake. In the present aspect of affairs, I have to confess that it is yet to be decided whether those who fought for the Union, and in doing so saddled the country with a great army and a great debt, and founded great mercenary interests and corrupting influences hostile to every form of government, have not blundered."—*Montgomery Blair, August 11, 1868.*

"In conclusion I have a few plain words for the colored people—directly to them—truthfully, if not agreeably, I have a right to advise them, because I am their friend. They know I am. I say to them, then, you cannot and will not be permitted to participate permanently and substantially in the political power of this country, or any part of it. Remember what I say. This is the 'white man's country:' it is his Government, and he intends to keep both. You cannot and will not hold either, nor will either be held by others for you."—*J. B. Campbell, at Charleston Democratic Convention.*

Laudin P. Milligan, the unhung "Son of Liberty," who escaped the gallows by the mercy of Abraham Lincoln, has been making a speech near Logansport, Indiana, in which he said:—"I hold that it is a villainous debt, every dollar of it, from its very inception. Never a dollar of that debt was contracted for your liberty and welfare; yet, under the Constitution, this was the only justification for contracting it. The war was waged in the interests of the monetary and manufacturing interests of the country, and not to restore the Union. I told them so in 1862, in 1863, and again in 1864. Then they stopped me."

The State Central Democratic Committee of Louisiana have issued a circular, signed officially by the President and several members of the committee, advising the Rebel Democrats to concentrate all "resentment" upon white Republicans, and "to withdraw from them all countenance, association, and patronage, and to thwart every effort they may make to maintain a position and social footing among you."

"Our competitors being carpet-baggers, scallawags, jayhawkers, and thieves, we may occasionally be jostled against them, or, forsooth, be forced to fight with unmanly weapons. But we shall not shrink from the unwholesome task, and only ask our friends to bear with us, as the end sought will justify the means. We must destroy the unseemly beast and bury his filthy carcass out of sight. That will be the work of the summer and fall campaign."—*Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.*

—William Lloyd Garrison has been the guest of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, at Hartford, Conn.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Advices from England—Minister Johnson Settling the Alabama Claims—Baltimore Mass Meetings—European Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

FROM ENGLAND.

Anglo-American Naturalization Treaty —The Alabama Claims in Process of Adjustment—Minister Johnson in Active Negotiation.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The naturalization treaty negotiations which are being conducted between Minister Reverdy Johnson on the part of the American Government and Lord Stanley on the part of Queen Victoria are progressing in a very favorable manner.

The doctrine held by the United States with respect to the acquisition of citizen domicile and transfer of allegiance by foreigners previous to and since the war of 1812 has been fully maintained by Mr. Johnson in shaping the new naturalization bill, a work which has been just concluded.

Lord Stanley and Minister Johnson are now engaged in a consideration of the Alabama claims question, which it is pretty certain will be arranged soon, subject also of course to the ratification of the legislative bodies, and approval of the governments of the two countries.

Minister Burlingame, representing his Celestial Majesty the Emperor of China, wins friends personally and for his mission daily; and the attacks made by a portion of the London press on the China-American treaty and the objects of the embassy generally have ceased.

News despatches received in the city from all parts of Europe, indeed, convey the pleasing intelligence that the Burlingame embassy is fully appreciated, and that its members will receive a hearty, cordial welcome, not only at the different courts, but from the nationalities.

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON, Oct. 15—A. M.—Consols 94¼ for money and account. United States 5-20s, 72¼, ex dividend; Erie Railroad, 33; Illinois Central, 95½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15—A. M.—Cotton dull and easier, but not lower. The sales to-day will reach 8000 bales. Petroleum quiet and steady. At Havre cotton is 138f. on the spot. Sales were made late yesterday at 127f. to arrive.

LONDON, Oct. 15—A. M.—Sugar firm, both on the spot and to arrive.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 15—P. M.—Stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 32¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15—P. M.—The Cotton market is tending downward. Barley is nominal. Provisions quiet. Pork dull. Bacon, 55s. Cheese, 60s.

HAVRE, Oct. 15.—Cotton, 137f. on the spot and 130f. to arrive.

FROM ASPINWALL.

The Panama Assembly Convened—Offers of Peace Declined—Chiriqui Declares its Independence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The steamer Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall the 7th inst., brings $26,850 in treasure from California.

The Assembly of Panama had convened and organized, delegating power to acting President Correoso. Chiriqui had declined offers of peace, and Correoso had proclaimed war against that State in a furious pronunciamento.

The gunboat Gettysburg had arrived at Aspinwall.

It is generally thought that Baldwin who murdered Parker at Aspinwall, would soon die.

Chiriqui had declared itself independent of Panama, and organized a new government, with Senor Agnelo as President. The Government troops had been badly defeated under the late Secretary of State, Urna, who was killed. The Chiriquian commander, Olbadia, invites the landing of Panama troops, as he is anxious to whip them. There is nothing new from South America.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Republican Mass Meeting—Probabilities of Governor Swann's Defeat.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—The Republican mass meeting last night at the New Assembly Rooms was very largely attended and enthusiastic. There were numerous speeches and great rejoicing over the elections, and renewed determination to make a vigorous effort at the Presidential election.

There are strong hopes now of defeating Swann for Congress, and of electing Judge Wisel in the Hagerstown district.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday declared a four per cent. semi-annual dividend on the main stem, and five on the Washington branch. A northeast storm is prevailing.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 108¾; Reading, 97¾; Canton, 49½; Erie, 49½; Cleveland and Toledo, 101¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 112½; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 87¾; New York Central, 129½; Illinois Central, 143; Cumberland preferred, 34¼; Virginia 6s, 57½; Missouri 6s, 91-5-20s, 1862, 113½; do, 1864, 111¼; do, 1865, 111¼; do, new, 109¾; 10-40s, 106¾. Gold, 138. Money, 6@7 per cent. Exchange, 9¾.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	129	Toledo & Wabash.	63¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	49¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.	104
Ph. and Res. R.	97¾	Adams Express	51¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87¼	Wells, Fargo	39¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	90¾	U. S. Express Co.	48¼
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	96¼	Tennessees, new	67
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	96¾	Gold	138¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	107¾	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	112½		

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Oct. 15, 1868.

There is no change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans are offered at 6 per cent.; prime mercantile paper ranges from 7 to 8 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were higher. Government securities advanced ¼@¾ per cent. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 103@103¼, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56¾@57, an advance of ¼; Reading at 48¾@49, an advance of ¼; Little Schuylkill at 45, an advance of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 128¼, an advance of ½; and Lehigh Valley at 55, a slight advance.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Second and Third sold at 51. 15 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 48 for Chesnut and Walnut; 65 for West Philadelphia; 22 for Girard College; and 7 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares were in demand at full prices. 242 was bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 130½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 33½ for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 31¼ for Manufacturers'; and 73 for City.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Wyoming Valley Canal sold at 30, no change; 10½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21¼ for preferred do.; 27¼ for Lehigh Navigation; 71 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500	5-20s '65, Jy, cp	c.	109¼	247 sh Lit Sch R		is.	45
$500	do '67, Jy, cp	c.	108¾	200 sh Reading			48¾
$2000	Paris 3 series		108¾	300		do	48¾
$1000	do. 3 ser		108¾	100		do	48¾
$1000	do. 2 ser	c.	106¾	250		do	49
$100	City 6s, New		103	400		do	49
$200	do. New		103	100		do	49
$500	do. New	s5.	103¼	100		do	48 94
$2000	do. New	s5.	103¼	100		do	49
$1000	do. New	s5.	103¼	100		do	48 94
$200	do. New	s5.	103¼	100		do	49
$1000	N Pa 6s		92	100		do	49
$9000	W Jer R 6s		93	2 sh C & A			125½
$1000	Leh 6s, gold		93½	3 sh Leh V R			55
$7000	Ches Val R 6s		54	6		do	55
100 sh	Locust Mt		50	50 sh Wy'g Val			30
3 sh	Penna R		56¾	103 sh Shamok C.		b60.	6½
100		do	b30. 57	200 sh Gr Mount			4¾
100		do	56¾	200 sh Curtin Oil			6½
100		do	b30. 57	100 sh Big Mount			5¾
120		do	56¾	12 sh 2d and 3d			51

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	137¾	11.30 A. M.	137¼
10·12 "	137¾	11·38 "	137¼
11·17 "	138	11·39 "	137¼
11·22 "	138¼	12·10 P. M.	138¼
11·26 "	137¾	12·45 "	138¼

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114¾; do. 1862, 113¾@113¾; do., 1864, 111@111¼; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; do. 1865, new, 109¾@109¾; do., 1867, new, 109¾@109¾; do., 1868, 109¾@110¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105¼@105¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; Gold, 137¾@138. Silver, 131@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¼@114¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¾@113¾; do., 1864, 111@111¼; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; do. July, 1865, 109¾@109¾; do. July, 1867, 109¾@109¾; 1868, 109¾@110; 5s, 10-40s, 105¼@105¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 137¾@138.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¾@115; old 5-20s, do., 113¾@113¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 111@111¼; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109¾@109¾; do., 1867, 109¾@110; do. 1868, 110@110¼; 10-40s, 105¼@105¾. Gold, 137¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Oct. 15—The Flour Market continues extremely quiet, and there is no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase chiefly of spring wheat family brands, which are in good supply. About 500 barrels were taken at $6·25@7·25 for superfine; $8@8·75 for extras; $8 50@9 for spring wheat extra family;

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Virtuous Indignation.

From the Nashville Union.

The New York *World* of Monday gives a back-handed slap after a fashion that should make radical ears tingle. It says:—"The *Post* is in great distress because of an alleged exclusion of radicals from the inspectorships of election in Brooklyn. 'Honorable Democrats,' it says, 'must shrink from serving as inspectors when Republicans are excluded.'" Turning this about, it must appear that honorable Republicans must shrink from serving as inspectors when Democrats are excluded, in which case there must have been an immense amount of shrinking for the past three years in Tennessee and Missouri, seeing that in both of those States no Democrat is by any possibility allowed to be inspector at all, and is happy if he may even be permitted to vote. If the fact be in Brooklyn as stated by the *Post*, it does not in any way appear that such fact is contrary to law, nor is it even to be conceived for a moment that any radical is to be deprived of his vote. How different in the large States to what is here charged by the *Post* in a single city! The fiat of the Registrar in Missouri is absolute. He passes this man and rejects that, allows radical Roe to vote and disfranchises Democratic Doe, and from these decisions there is no appeal. In Tennessee it is, if possible, even worse, since, in case some lucky Democrat should slip the trooly loil subaltern, there is that sour old rogue Brownlow, with full power not only to appoint and remove Registrars, but to revise, alter, amend, or annul at good pleasure the voting lists. When the *Post*, therefore, flies in such a fury over unproven municipal regulations, let it recall the enormous villainies that, in the name of equal rights and all the rest of it, are perpetrated in Tennessee and Missouri. "Use lenity, sweet chuck."

Free Discussion in the South.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

We continue to look in the Democratic journals of the Northern States for some signs of disapproval of the intolerance of their political allies in the Southern States; but so far we have looked in vain. This is the more strange, as it ought to be plain to them that the unrestrained exercise of the propensity to murder Republicans does not really strengthen the Democratic party.

It should seem that, both as patriotic citizens and as shrewd politicians, the Northern Democratic leaders would urge their Southern friends to stop murdering and driving out Republicans. But we hear of not a word of remonstrance. In the beginning of the canvass, when the Democrats here had some hopes of success, they wrote hastily to Southern men, beseeching them to stop their imprudent speeches; and this warning was at once obeyed by Hampton, Toombs, Cobb, Hill, and the rest of the Southern Democratic speakers. The greater number of them are silent; those who continue to address the people use cautious language.

But, being told that it was imprudent to speak, the Southern Democrats at once began to act. That is to say, they began to carry out in proscription and murder the advice given them by their leaders before these became silent. At Camilla, a Republican meeting was dispersed with arms, and a considerable part of its members killed. At Lumpkin, in Georgia, armed men prevented the assembling of a Republican meeting. The Covington (Georgia) *Express* reports that "two carpet-bag school-teachers, Lee and Hammond," having "received a gentle admonition that their valuable services might possibly be more appreciated in some other latitude, took an affectionate adieu of their associates, and on Monday last turned their faces toward Mason and Dixon's line." James Martin, a Republican member of the South Carolina Legislature, was shot a few days ago, while riding home; and leaves a widow and six orphan children. In a letter which we printed on Tuesday, Dr. Blount, of Stewart county, Georgia, related:—

"On the 4th and 10th of September attempts of the most murderous character were made to mob me; but by one of those interpositions of Divine Providence my life was spared from a mob of Ku-Klux Democrats. Subsequently two attempts were made to assassinate me in my room, and on the night of the 27th ultimo my life was only saved by my wife and little daughter clinging to me. I was forced to leave my home on the night of the 29th ultimo to save my life. I had been notified by the mobs and those who had attempted to assassinate me, that I should not live if I remained in the county after the 3d instant."

On all this the Democratic leaders are silent. Why? A few words from them would put a stop to these crimes. A few words of decisive, earnest reproach from Northern Democrats would probably make a Republican's life tolerably safe in the Southern States. Why are the Democratic leaders and journals silent? Mr. Adams, to be sure, goes to Columbia and entreats his hearers to "have patience;" but that is scarcely the effective phrase to use.

We still hope to see the Democratic journals and leaders denounce the violence of their Southern allies, and use their influence to stop it. If they have so entirely given up the election that they are not impelled to give good counsel from motives of prudence, it remains their duty, as good citizens, to use whatever influence they may have to keep the peace.

New York City Republicans.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The Republican politicians who run the machines in this city take more interest in nominating candidates for office, for whom there is not a ghost of a chance of election, than they do about keeping fraudulent votes out of the ballot-box and reducing Democratic majorities. Tuesday night, both organizations, instead of giving their whole attention to this matter, were engaged in disgraceful squabbling about nominations. It will be no fault of these men if the Democrats have ninety thousand majority in this city. They have permitted the most outrageous frauds in the issuing of naturalization papers that ever were perpetrated. They have not taken the first step to prevent the shameless conspiracies to defraud the honest voters of New York. Most of these men are a fraud upon the Republican party, as they connive with the Democracy to carry out their schemes of corruption. The Republican organization of the city is rotten and imbecile. They hold meetings, spout stale twaddle, drink villainous whisky, brag and swagger about who is going to represent their district in the next convention, and who is to have control of the spoils. They met last night at Cooper Institute to gabble and glorify over the election returns from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. This glorifying is all right, provided these men could be induced to do something practical, and effect something like perfect organization in their wards and districts—something to keep down the Democratic majorities—something to build up the party; but they do nothing of the kind. Not until Tuesday evening was the first step taken to arrange for the appointment of committees to attend on the registration to-day and to-morrow. We have felt called on to speak thus plain, that our Republican friends in the city may realize the condition and danger the party is in from the inefficiency, imbecility, selfishness, and corruptibility of the ward and district engineers of the party. They spend four or five hundred dollars for a political gathering at Cooper Institute, to wake up sleepy Republicans and to convert a dozen or less of moderate Democrats. The same amount of time and money spent in ward organizations would keep five hundred bogus Democratic votes out of the ballot-box, and enlist the active and intelligent young men of the ward into service that would carry ten Republican votes to the polls where only one is brought by small beer orators, brass bands, and Roman candles. Our Republican city politicians as a general thing are but one remove above the Mongolians, who fight their enemies with banners, tin horns, tambourines, and wind instruments. Because of the inefficiency of these organizations our friends in the country need not despair that the Democrats are going to roll up a majority of sixty thousand in the city. They will do nothing of the kind, because they will not be permitted to carry out their contemplated frauds.

The Sweep of the Great Spanish Revolution.

From the N. Y. Times.

We trust the Spanish Junta now controlling the revolution will be justified in their assurance of popular support for the very radical course they are pursuing.

The extraordinary series of steps taken within the last few days have been followed by another. The Junta have seized the property of the Jesuits and abolished the Order, and have also taken ground in favor of the suppression of all religious corporations.

We most assuredly uphold and approve these steps, as well as all the steps previously taken, with perhaps a single exception. But we can hardly get rid of a doubt that the Spanish people are prepared to support the Junta in carrying out a policy so sweeping as that which has been adopted.

We know the value of audacity and radicalism in a revolutionary crisis such as now exists in Spain. We know the dangers of timidity and imbecility. We also know the falsity of the maxim that "revolutions never go backward." And we know that if the revolution is not supported by the sentiment of the people it will end in its own ruin.

The principal stronghold of the Jesuits has been Spain. Originating with the Spaniard Loyola three centuries ago, that subtle Order have managed, amid all their adversities and changes of fortune, to maintain a powerful hold over the Spanish mind. To them Spain owes, in great part, her despotism, her ecclesiastical bigotry, and her mental prostration. Their extirpation was necessary to the regeneration of the country. Neither civil freedom nor religious liberty was possible while their power remained. In peremptorily abolishing them, Spain but follows a course that has been taken by nearly every Catholic Government of Europe, and she has plenty of precedents for the confiscation of their property. In regard, also, to the measures for the extinction of the religious corporations, which monopolize a large portion of the property of Spain, the Junta have done little more than has lately been done by the Italian Government.

In undertaking, on quick notice, the regulation of all the affairs and all the relations of Spain, the Junta, we apprehend, may find that they have gone further than is permissible for a Provisional Government. They have not only proclaimed civil and religious liberty, the freedom of the press, and universal suffrage, but they have meddled with internal taxation and diplomatic business. They have peremptorily settled the long outstanding *Tornado* difficulty with England by delivering up the ship and paying damages. They have taken up the tariff and ordered a serious reduction of import duties. They have abolished internal taxes on domestic and foreign goods. They have negotiated a loan. They have undertaken the regulation of colonial matters. And, in fact, they appear to have applied *the revolution* to all the principles, interests, and economies of the Government.

There was an item Wednesday morning, among others of greater interest, that the provinces of Barcelona and Valencia have hesitated in their recognition of the Junta. We trust this does not signalize the beginning of a reaction that will imperil the great gains which have been so suddenly effected.

The Democratic "Policy of Nullification."

From the N. Y. World.

"Governed by South Carolina treason, the Democratic party has made General Blair its standard-bearer solely and avowedly because he urges the application of the pretension which Madison and Jackson alike repudiated as incompatible with law and government. The secessionists have become nullifiers again, and the Copperheads are with them as heartily as ever.

"It is not surprising that the War Democrats, so called, emphatically disclaim fellowship with a party which, under the pretence of opposing reconstruction, makes war upon the fundamental principle of government, tramples upon the Constitution as interpreted by its authors, and scouts the injunctions of Jackson, who declared that the Union must and shall be preserved. As now organized and managed, with nullification as its platform and a proclaimed nullifier as its exponent, it is a party which must be put down, unless the country is prepared to see law subverted by the decree of a partisan Convention, and anarchy established as the result of reconstruction overthrown."—*N. Y. Times.*

This wild, libellous tirade is discreditable to the journal in which it appears. That the Reconstruction acts are unconstitutional is the settled belief of the Democratic party. This belief is not a factious caprice, caught up in the heat of partisanship. Moderate men of the soundest judgment and of the best trained faculties, like Judge Curtis, of Boston, Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, Mr. Stanbery, the late Attorney-General, and hundreds of lawyers of equal or nearly equal eminence, think the conflict of these laws with the Constitution too clear for doubt. Thaddeus Stevens himself used to scoff at the pretense that they were constitutional; and his associates in Congress shared his opinion, as appeared by the bills for preventing an adjudication of the question by the Supreme Court. We suppose that the editor of the *Times* does not question the conscientious sincerity of the Democratic opinion. What he charges is, that we resort to unconstitutional means for setting laws aside.

Let this calumny be judged in the light of facts.

When the quarrel arose between the President and Congress, the Democratic party supported the President merely by its moral influence and the votes of its few members of Congress. The President's own method of conducting his side of the controversy was chiefly by argumentative vetoes, which, whatever may have been their merit as arguments, were explicitly authorized by the Constitution. In that stage of the controversy, therefore, neither the President nor the Democratic party was open to the charge of "nullification."

The next phase in the progress of this great quarrel was the offer by Congress of the so-called fourteenth amendment. This encountered no veto because it was not presented to the President for his signature. In the State Legislatures to which it was submitted Democrats voted against it; but we do not know that it was ever contended that they had not as perfect a right to vote against it as for it. Up to this point, then, the Democratic party did not pass the limits of constitutional opposition.

Next came the Reconstruction acts and military domination in the South. These were abundantly denounced by Democratic speakers and journalists; but freedom of speech and the press being a clear constitutional right, such denunciation gives no color to the *Times'* charge. In the progress of affairs attempts were made, with the approval of the whole Democratic party, to bring the Reconstruction acts to the test of a judicial decision; but Congress, by an unscrupulous exercise of power, interfered to shut the door against this peaceful and constitutional method of redress. This brings forward the history to an advanced period of the last session of Congress, up to which time the opposition of the Democratic party, though often impugned on other grounds, was never charged with proceeding by irregular or revolutionary methods.

We next proceed to consider the action of the Democratic National Convention. Access to the Supreme Court having been debarred us by Congress, the Convention decided to submit the question to the people, as a main issue in the Presidential election. The people of the United States are asked by the Democratic party to pronounce the reconstruction acts "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void." Such an issue may be just as legitimately presented as any other. The veto power having been annihilated by the unconstitutional exclusion of members of Congress whose votes would have made it effectual, and the Supreme Court having been forbidden to entertain the question, nothing could be more in order than an appeal to that ultimate tribunal, the sovereign people. If they give their verdict that the reconstruction acts are unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void, they will thereby merely exercise their right to review and pass judgment upon the action of their government. If they do not possess this right, popular elections are a solemn farce and the pretense of republican government an absurdity.

The only remaining question relates to the means by which the judgment of the people shall be executed if they decide against the Congressional method of reconstruction. Does the Democratic party, in case of success, propose to nullify any existing laws? In respect to the seven "reconstructed" States the acts have expired by their own limitation. They have no longer any binding force, even if they could be supposed to have been originally valid. They do not require to be repealed by Congress nor set aside by the Supreme Court, for in respect to those seven States they are no longer laws. In the three States in which they are still operative, they are legitimate subjects for application to the judiciary; and the Supreme Court, with the moral support of a majority of the people, would be no longer cowed into a surrender of its independence. The acts would be declared void by an authority constitutionally competent to make that decision, and those three States would be released from military oppression. This will have been accomplished before the inauguration of the Democratic President.

Next will come the question of the stability of the reconstructed governments in the present form. The decision of the people and of the Supreme Court that the laws under which they were organized were unconstitutional will have a great moral effect, and probably paralyze all opposition to such changes as the States may desire to make. There will be no desire to nullify a Federal law, but only to amend the State Constitutions. The right of the people of a State to amend their existing Constitution or adopt a new one is unquestionable. In New York, in 1846, we called a convention, and framed a new Constitution in disregard of the provisions of the old one, and our highest judges, and the best legal minds in the State gave written opinions justifying such a course. In most of the "reconstructed" States the white citizens are a majority, and will have no difficulty in adopting any Constitution they may like. In these States, the bastard governments will be supplanted by methods whose regularity cannot be called in question. When the odious system has been thus peacefully overthrown in all the States but one or two where there are negro majorities, it will yield to moral influence and fall of itself in these.

Even the Southern whites, who regard the negro governments with the strongest detestation, have made no attempts at nullification. In expelling the negroes in Georgia they merely exercised the right possessed by all American legislative bodies to judge of the qualifications of their own members. In all those States, the Democratic party is engaged in a zealous attempt to carry the elections which are to be held under the auspices and direction of the new governments. Nothing could be farther from "nullification," nothing less in the nature of revolutionary methods, than this practical recognition of the *de facto* governments in an attempt to use them as the instrument of their own reformation.

This plain recital of facts suffices to demonstrate that the *Times'* talk about nullification is a mess of libellous twaddle.

An Appeal to Democrats.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

To that class of Democrats who make sham Democracy pay a dividend we make no appeal. We can argue against doubts, but not against dollars. But to those who vote the Democratic ticket from some intended reverence for the former principles of the Democratic party; to those who have come to believe that the Democratic party is truly conservative; to those who have the notion that some feature of its financial policy would be favorable to taxpayers—to any who, from honest motives, design to vote for Seymour, we put the direct question:—Can you yourself afford to have Seymour elected?

I. "You are opposed," you say, "to the Congress plan of reconstruction." Very well. What could Seymour do about it if he were President? You had a Democratic President and Cabinet in office during the whole contest which resulted in the abandonment of reconstruction on the Democratic or white basis only, and the substitution of the Republican plan of universal or negro suffrage. If we had had the aid of a Republican President for the adoption of this policy, there might be some hope that you, by the aid of a Democratic President, might overthrow it. But Andrew Johnson fought this policy from the outset, tooth and nail, inch by inch, with an ability at least equal to Mr. Seymour's, and a courage far greater. He entered into the fight with a majority in both houses of Congress, and of the people, on his side. He tried his policy—fully, uninterruptedly, with despotic completeness. He did all that Seymour could have done, had he been in office then, and a hundred times more than Seymour could do now, or after the 4th of March next. He fought the Republican policy until he was shorn of his usual powers, and at last escaped by barely one vote from losing his office altogether. Yet his opposition pratically availed nothing, and he was finally obliged to execute the laws he had opposed, and to be himself an agent in carrying out the Republican plan of reconstruction. What, with a Democratic President in office, you could not prevent, how would you by the aid of another Democratic President reverse and undo? If with your bullrush you could not check Niagara, how would you with the same weapon set it running backward? The Southern States are reconstructed on the basis of universal suffrage. Some of them are restored to the Union. More than two-thirds of Congress passed and will maintain this policy, whoever may be President. This majority cannot be overcome in less than four years. After the blacks have voted four years, do you hope then to disfranchise them? Seymour as President, therefore, could do nothing towards a "white man's government" which Johnson has not already done, unless, as indicated by General Blair, he should use the army in defiance of Congress and its laws This would be revolution and rebellion. You tried those remedies under Jefferson Davis. Do you need to try them again to recall their effects? Seymour, therefore, could avail you nothing whatever in the matter of reconstruction.

II. "You would like," you say, "to see taxes diminished." No tax is so disastrous as the depreciation of the currency. Yet your Democratic party proposes to convert the entire national debt into currency by paying it in greenbacks. This would reduce its value to a nominal figure or destroy it altogether, so deranging the business of the country as to bring ruin on millions of people. Your Democratic party would have a President assume the rod of a dictator, prop himself up by a standing army, and defy the laws which he is sworn to enforce. Such a course would call your sons or yourselves again into the field to fight, willing or unwilling, and would drain the country of countless millions of treasure to be destroyed in civil wars. Can you afford it?

III. "You adhere," you say, "to the ancient principles of the Democratic party." If so, that forms the most conclusive reason why you ought not to support its present platform and candidates. The Democratic party believed anciently in a specie currency. Now, it would flood the country with irredeemable paper money. It believed anciently in free trade. Now its platform contains an insincere and hypocritical clause advocating a protective tariff, put in to catch gudgeons in Pennsylvania. It was jealous anciently of a despotic Executive, and labored to maintain the liberties of the people and the power of their representatives. Now it indorses one President for attempting to override Congress, and nominates another on his promise to repeat the effort.

The Democratic party was formerly jealous to preserve the rights of States. But if that question is in any way involved in this contest, the Democratic party is on the Federalist side of the controversy. It acknowledges the power of a President of the United States to annul and destroy ten State governments, some of which existed from the formation of the Union, and to substitute for them new governments dictated by himself, without any authority of law. What power can be more Federalistic, more subversive of State rights, or more autocratic and despotic? It then denies the power of Congress to enable by law the whole people of these States to form State governments of their own, based on universal suffrage. What doctrine can be more flagrant Federalism or more subversive of State rights than that a President may create ten new States without consulting the representatives of the other twenty-seven, or any portion of the people?

Finally, the Democratic party was anciently the party of universal suffrage. Noah Webster, himself a Democrat, forty years ago defined a Democrat to be "one who advocates the extension of the elective franchise to all conditions of men." But the Democracy of to-day rests solely on the hobby of the exclusion of a whole race of native-born citizens of America from the franchise. What principle of democracy can inhere in a party which, abandoning State rights and popular sovereignty, sustains the most despotic usurpations by the Executive of legislative powers? What in a party that abhors universal suffrage and clings to caste? What in a party that advocates protective tariffs in Pennsylvania and free trade in Maine? That substitutes for the will of the majority the threat of revolution? Every Democrat who believes in the essence of time-honored Democratic principles should vote for Grant and Colfax.

Repudiation.

From the N. Y. World.

Senator Morgan tells us that paying bonds in lawful money which the Government did not agree to pay in gold is repudiation. Senator Morgan's party and the Senator himself enact that greenbacks are a legal tender for *all debts public* and private. The Senator's own firm refused to pay in gold freight due under a charter-party which they agreed in the charter-party itself to pay in gold, and when sued for the difference defended it successfully. If Mr. Pendleton is a repudiator the Legal-tender act made him such. But even he admits the duty of the Government to pay in gold when it has agreed so to do. Mr. Morgan should read the arguments of his own counsel and the opinion of the court in the case referred to. It was decided by the Superior Court of this city within two years.

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We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 11amthrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,
Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

EDUCATIONAL.

ELDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $300.
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.
Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 9 16 1m*

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1324 SPRUCE Street,
will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS RESUMED his Lessons, No. 264 South 15th st. 9 15 1m*

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 9 28 2m*

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS,
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
FREE GALLERY.
8 15

GROCERIES, ETC.

PURE WHITE WINE & CIDER VINEGAR
GREEN GINGER,
MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of GEORGE MOORE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES MOORE, Administrator of the Estate of GEORGE MOORE, deceased; and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of October, 1868, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the Office of E. H. THARP, No. 31 S. THIRD Street, in the City of Philada. 10 8 thstu3t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of the Minor Children of JOHN F. BURKE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of JOHN GEGAN, M. D., Guardian of the minor children of JOHN F. BURKE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, October 16, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. THOMAS J. WORRELL,
10 6 stuth5t Auditor.

MEDICAL.

CENTURY PLANT,
MESCAL TONIC AND DIURETIC.
An eminent writer says of it:—"And really a patient owes some thanks to a doctor who restores him with Nectar, smooth and fragrant, instead of rasping his throat and flaying his whole interior with the bitters sucked by sour-tempered roots from vixenish soils."
$1·50 a bottle; six for $7 50.
Homœopathic Pharmacy for sale. Open evenings.
BROWN & KOLLOCK,
10 2 No. 1201 RIDGE Avenue.

WIRE GUARDS.

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 mw 7 No 11 North SIXTH Street

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA

WINES, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

LUMBER.

FALL, 1868.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.
Calls the attention of Builders and others to his Stock of
SEASONED LUMBER,
CONSISTING OF
Hemlock and Spruce Joists,
Carolina Flooring, all grades,
White Pine Boards, all qualities,
Shingles, Plastering Lath,
And all kinds of Building Lumber. [10 8 thstu2m

AT LOWEST PRICES.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.
1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.
1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.
1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.
1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.
1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.
1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.
1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.
1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.
1 12

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(So-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,
AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER, BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATAC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth1y
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.
The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand 9 2 2m

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 rp No. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished
SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,
with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 9 11

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 106 JONES' Alley

Address of the Republican State Central Committee.

ROOMS OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14, 1868.

Republicans of Pennsylvania:—Yesterday you achieved a triumph at the polls scarcely less important in its results than the victory of arms on the field of Gettysburg. The integrity of the Union and the perpetuity of the republic we secured by the one: its permanent peace and future glory are insured by the other.

Your verdict thus pronounced will be recorded by the American people in November next in a most emphatic condemnation of the party false to the country in the hour of its peril, false to liberty and the rights of man. Every lover of peace and good order congratulates you on your achievements in stripping such an organization of all power to inflict future injury on the country. Henceforth it must sink under the same ob oquy that rests upon the Tories of the Revolution and the Federalists of the war of 1812. Entrusted with power, it wielded it for the dismemberment of the Republic. Confided in by its devotees as the guardian of liberty, it exerted all its energies for the perpetuity of human bondage. Professing reverence for free speech and freedom of the press, it silenced both with bowie-knife and revolver wherever it had supreme control. Assuming to be the guardian of the rights of man, it became the champion of human bondage, and stood sentinel with baying blood-hounds to seize and return the fleeing fugitive; and at last, dissatisfied with the result of a fair election, it raised its hand against the life of the Republic, and, Samson-like, would have buried itself in the ruins of the grandest temple of liberty ever reared by human hands.

It is befitting that a party scarred by such a record should die at the hands of the people whose sense of justice it has outraged and whose dearest rights it has trampled in the dust.

Republicans of the Keystone! Your brethren throughout the Union have watched the struggle which you have just passed with intense interest, and its result glad ens every patriot heart. Let not your victory dampen your ardor or relax your energy, but march on with closed ranks and solid columns to complete your victory in November. GALUSHA A. GROW, Chairman State Republican Committee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Madrid.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The following is an official copy of the late telegraphic correspondence between the Department of State and the United States Legation at Madrid relative to the recent events in Spain:—

SAN SEBASTIAN, Sept. 30, 1868.—Secretary of State, Washington:—Revolutionary government established at Madrid. Queen started for France. SEWARD.

(Received Oct. 4, 1868.)—To Secretary Seward, Washington:—General Serrano, leader of the insurgents, entered Madrid this afternoon, heading his victorious army, joined by 50,000 armed citizens here. Madrid quiet. No blood shed here. The election was held on Monday last for Constitutional Convention. I shall want instructions. JOHN P. HALE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Oct. 1, 1868.—Mr. Hale, Minister at Madrid:—Keep me well advised. Madrid. HALE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Oct. 5.—Hale, U. S. Minister, Madrid.—If the new national Government is peacefully established in full possession at Madrid, and there remains no contending Government in Spain, you will recognize the new Government *de facto*, so as to prosecute any necessary business affecting the Government of the United States or their citizens. SEWARD.

MADRID, 1868—(Received Oct. 12, 1868.)—To Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington:—I have acknowledged the new Government here. Particulars by letter. JOHN P. HALE.

(Translation, received Oct. 13, 1868.)—To the Minister of Spain at Washington:—Communicate to the United States Government our gratitude for its prompt recognition.

Provisional Government, Madrid, Oct. 13, 1868.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Oct. 13, 1868.—Hale, U. S. Minister, Madrid:—Reciprocate in the President's name the salutation of the Provisional Government communicated by the Spanish Minister here, and tender the best wishes of the United States for the peace, prosperity, and happiness of Spain under the present and definitive governments. SEWARD.

Appointments.

William McQuilken has been appointed gauger in the Second district, Pennsylvania, and William H. Abel, Third Pennsylvania district, storekeeper.

The Navy Department.

The Navy Department has ordered Lieutenant-Commander Davis to the receiving ship Ohio, and Ensign Worants to the command of the Rose.

Commander Shirley has been detached from command of the Pensacola, and placed on waiting orders.

The Overland Mail.

The Post-Office Department is embarrassed about the conveyance of the mails between the termini of the Pacific Railroad. The telegraphic correspondence shows that Brigham Young is willing to undertake it, to be paid a certain sum for a specified amount of matter and pro rata for all over it.

Post-Office Agent Clampitt telegraphs from Salt Lake City that Wells, Fargo & Co. are the only parties who can perform the service, but they are impatient for an immediate definite arrangement on their own terms. Others have communicated with the Department, but their despatches afford no ground to hope for relief. It will be recollected that Congress repealed so much of the post-office laws as confined the overland mail to letter postage. This having been done after proposals had been issued and Spaid's bid accepted, he declined to enter upon the work.

By this repeal the bulk of mail matter was so largely increased as to require facilities additional to those heretofore employed. It is now too late in the season to advertise for new proposals, and besides, there are no appearances or reason to believe that there would be any spirited competition for the award, for the service would only be continued for about a year, when the railroad will be finished. A new contractor would have to stock the road, requiring a very large outlay of money, and necessarily have to build stations, to be abandoned, one by one, as the building of the railroad progresses. Instead of having time to prepare for the sustenance of his stock, he would now be compelled to pay higher prices for forage during the winter months.

The entire amount of money appropriated by Congress for the Pacific mail and overland service is not enough for even two-thirds of the expenses of the coming year. Had not the Post Office law been amended in the manner above stated, there would be but comparatively little difficulty in transporting the overland mail, the matter heretofore conveyed having been not one-eighth as much as now, under the present law. The mail matter is constantly increasing, and may assume such bulk as seriously to interfere with the efforts of the Department to effect an arrangement. It would, probably, require eleven or twelve hundred thousand dollars to secure the service with Wells, Fargo & Co. until the completion of the railroad. The Postmaster-General has made a temporary arrangement with the firm, but it is not known how long this will continue. Meantime he is considering what is best to be done under the embarrassing circumstances.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The rain put a stop to the match to-day between the English eleven and the selected twenty-two of the United States. Jupp was disposed of by Morley and George Wright for only 1. Griffith and Smith were at the wickets when play stopped, the telegraph showing 20 for the one wicket. The match will be contended to-morrow.

The Congressional Committee on Retrenchment having waited two days for Mr. Buckley's appearance before them to testify, on inquiry at the Astor House found that he had left. It is said that Buckley refused to answer the questions propounded by the committee, on the ground that it would compromise the President.

In the base-ball match between the Mutual and Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, only six innings were played. The score of the Mutuals was 20 and the Athletics 15.

From Europe by Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The report of the coronation of Gobazzo as Emperor of Abyssinia is confirmed. He is supported by Prince Kassa, but opposed by the eldest son of Theodorus.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Despatches from India report the civil war in northern Afghanistan ended. Azizm Shah, who contested the power of the Emir of Cabul, having failed to establish his claims by arms, fled to Bokhara.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—Mr. Gladstone addressed a large political meeting to-night. He charged the government with the responsibility for the unnecessary increase in expenditures. He urged the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

LONDON, Oct. 14—Midnight.—Despatches from Spain report that the Bishop of Tarragona, at the head of 2000 men, has pronounced against the Provisional Junta.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—General Menabrea, Italian Prime Minister, is said to be in this city on a special mission concerning Rome.

From Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The report of the Commissioners appointed under the act to afford State aid to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, came before the Executive Council to-day, and an order was passed authorizing the issue by the State Treasurer of the first payment in scrip. This secures the completion of the road to Fishkill.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The Republicans held an immense meeting at Faneuil Hall to-night. Ten thousand persons were in and outside of the Hall. Speeches were made by Colonel Burbank, Dr. Loring, and General Butler. The latter was received with storms of applause. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

WORCESTER, Oct. 14.—Winchester Hall and C. H. Robinson's store, in Southville, were destroyed by an incendiary fire last night. Loss $10,000, which is partially insured.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—The opposition steamer Nebraska, from Panama, arrived this morning.

The Republicans are jubilant over the election returns from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, and although near midnight when the news was received, they paraded the streets with music, cheering for Grant and Colfax, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed.

The dry-dock at Hunter's Point has been finished, and is now ready for the reception of vessels.

The captain of a coasting vessel reports that while off Coos Bay, Oregon, he encountered smoke so dense that it obstructed his progress. One day about three hundred birds fell dead on the deck of the vessel. The people at Coos Bay and vicinity could not account for the smoke.

From Connecticut.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 14.—A Republican mass meeting was held at Woodstock to-day. About 10,000 to 12 000 persons were present, including 1500 Boys in Blue. Delegations came from all towns within twenty-five miles. The election news inspired much enthusiasm. Bells were rung, houses decorated, and a salute of 100 guns was fired. Addresses were made by General Kilpatrick, Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire; ex-Senator Foster, of Connecticut; ex-Governors Hawley and Buckingham, H. J. Raymond, Theodore Tilton, C. H. Van Wyck, General Cross, of New Jersey; B. L. Larch, of New Orleans; C. H. Vanzant, of Rhode Island, and others.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Bateman opened a new season of the Opera Bouffe at Pike's Opera House to-night, with the *Grande Duchesse*, in which Madame Tostee and the original cast reappeared. The house was crowded with one of the largest audiences of the year, and the favorite artists were received with unbounded applause.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Nine thousand two hundred and forty-six persons were registered to-day in this city. The total number registered is 92,669.

From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 14.—The steamer San Salvador arrived this morning with the remains of Howell Cobb. The body was met by the Mayor and Aldermen, members of the Bar, and citizens, and escorted to the Central Railroad depot, from whence a special train carried the remains to Athens, Georgia. The flags were displayed at half-mast.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 14.—The remains of General Howell Cobb arrived here this evening, escorted by committees from Savannah and Macon.

J. C. Bryant publishes a card denying that he used inflammatory language before a negro convention at Macon.

Congressional Nomination.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Charles H. Van Wyck has been renominated by acclamation for Congress from the Eleventh district by the Republican Convention.

From Maine.

ROCKLAND, Oct. 14.—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars closed their annual session to-day. Three hundred delegates were present.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.

ACCIDENTS.—Edward Walker, thirty years old, residing at No. 1131 Palmer street, was run over yesterday by a cart loaded with salt, at Front and Master streets, and was severely injured.

Thomas Stemp, twenty-five years old, fell through the hatchway of the ship Vestas, yesterday, and fractured his skull.

Catharine Murray, seventy years old, residing at No. 702 Filbert street, had a leg broken yesterday by a fall.

Charles Gallagher, thirty-five years old, fell at Fairmount on Friday, and dislocated a shoulder.

The sufferers were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

CHARGE OF CRUELLY TREATING A HORSE.—James Price has been bound over by Alderman Becker to answer the charge of cruelly treating a horse. The animal, which was lame from a swelled joint and had a split hoof, was harnessed to a cart containing about three thousand pounds of pig-iron. Being unable to draw the load he slipped down, and some of the bystanders remonstrated against his being made to draw it again. One of the harbor police then interfered, and the load was put behind a sound horse, while the lame animal, tied behind the cart, with difficulty kept up with it.

CONVENTION OF FIREMEN.—A Convention of delegates from different fire companies was held last evening at the Pennsylvania Hose house, for the purpose of perfecting plans for the reception of the Washington Engine Company, of Charlestown, Mass., on their visit to this city. Daniel Ray was appointed Chairman, and Wm. Smith acted as Secretary. Credentials were received from the following additional delegates:—Hope Hose, Hope Engine, Neptune Hose, Kensington Hose, Perseverance Hose, Hibernia Engine, and Spring Garden Hose.

The Committee of Arrangements reported the following route:—Form on Vine street, out Vine to Fourth, down Fourth to Chesnut, up Chesnut to Eighth, up Eighth to Coates, up Coates to Eleventh, up Eleventh to Girard avenue, down Girard avenue to Third, up Third to Germantown road, up Germantown road to Oxford, down Oxford to Frankford road, down Frankford road to the William Penn Hose House, and there dismiss.

Josiah Kochersperger, of the William Penn Hose, was elected Chief Marshal. It was resolved that no burlesque company should be allowed in the line. The Convention adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening, at the Perseverance Hose House.

BIRDS OF PASSAGE—Travelling Cranes.

A WATERSPOUT.—Advocating teetotalism.

THE CENTRE OF GRAVITY.—A modern comic song.

—A boy, thirteen years old, shot a snake twenty-one feet long in Cranberry Lake, Canada; but, after landing him, died of exhaustion. How about the man who told the story?

LETTER-WRITERS.

Second Series of Charles Knight's "Half Hours with the Best Letter-Writers."

Mr. Charles Knight has just published in London the continuation of the "Half Hours with the Best Letter-Writers and Autobiographers," of which the *Examiner* says:—

"The editor has been fortunate enough to obtain permission to give some interesting letters of Robert Southey and George Canning, hitherto unpublished, and which here appear in print for the first time. This is a great innovation on the original plan of the work, which, however, readers will no doubt heartily welcome, as conferring upon it a vastly increased value. Mr. Knight has not confined himself entirely to quotation, but interperses the letters which make up the bulk of the volume by frequent and opportune remarks, throwing a considerable light upon the topics discussed there in. Thus, in the chapter devoted to the poet Cowper, the editor remarks:—

COWPER.

"There has probably never been written a piece of autobiography so melancholy as Cowper's narrative of his own mental sufferings; whilst few letters are more replete than his with playful vivacity, or display a more healthful interest in external things. The great charm of these letters—beyond the charm of their second sense and grateful style—consists in the vivid picture they offer to us of the writer's daily life, and every change of thought and feeling. There is nothing assumed. We feel that the words are the very reflection of the mind that formed them. As we read, the quiet couple in their ugly house at Olney, or in their pleasanter abode at Weston, become our personal friends; and we experience as much interest in the fit of the new periwig, and as much triumph in the achievements of 'Beau,' as if this were still the age of periwigs, and as if the most sagacious of spaniels had not lived and died in the last century. Cowper himself has said of his letters:—

"'I can compare this mind of mine to nothing that resembles it more than to a board that is under the carpenter's plane (I mean while I am writing to you), the shavings are my uppermost thoughts; after a few strokes of the tool, it acquires a new surface; this again, upon a repetition of his task, he takes off, and a new surface still succeeds: whether the shavings of the present day will be worth your acceptance I know not; I am unfortunately made neither of cedar nor of mahogany, but *Truncus ficulnus, inutile lignum;* consequently, though I should be planed till I am as thin as a wafer, it will be but rubbish to the last.'"

LETTER FROM GIBBON.

The following letter from Gibbon to Lord Sheffield will explain itself:—

"July 10th, 1783.—At the end of the Parliament, or rather long before that time (for their lives are not worth a year's purchase), our ministers are kicked down stairs, and I am left, their disinterested friend, to fight through another opposition, and to expect the fruits of another revolution. But I will take a more favorable supposition, and conceive myself in six months firmly seated at the Board of Customs; before the end of the next six months I should infallibly bang myself. Instead of regretting my disappointment, I rejoice in my escape; as I am satisfied that no salary could pay me for the irksomeness of attendance and the drudgery of business so repugnant to my taste (and I will dare to say) so unworthy of my character. Without looking forward to the possibility, still more remote, of exchanging that laborious office for a smaller annuity, there is surely another plan, more reasonable, more simple, and more pleasant—a temporary retreat to a quiet and less expensive scene. In a four years' residence at Lausanne, I should live within my income—save, and even accumulate, my ready money—finish my History, an object of profit as well as of fame—expect the contingencies of elderly lives—and return to England at the age of fifty, to form a lasting independent establishment, without courting the smiles of a minister or apprehending the downfall of a party."

SOUTHEY.

The chapters containing the unpublished letters of Robert Southey and George Canning will attract many readers, especially as they contain much valuable matter, and many references to the prominent men and topics of the period. The following extracts from these letters of Southey are particularly interesting:—

"Coleridge's Ode, for which you inquire, is printed in a quarto eighteen-pennyworth of his poems by Johnson, for which you must inquire by the title of 'Fears in Solitude;' but I have the pamphlet at Burton—and the ode is of so little value that Coleridge has requested me to reprint the other poems there, in the 'Anthology,' and let that die and be forgotten, according to its deserts."

"Will you help forward a charitable work and assist the subscription for Chatterton? I enclose a few of the prospectuses as briefs. We have about two hundred names, and we ought to have one thousand, and I shall have, with a little exertion on the part of our friends."

CANNING.

A letter from George Canning, when at Eton, describes his boyish hopes and fears and his college exercises, shows his determination to make himself a thorough master of the classics, and relates his first attempt at public speaking. Canning is writing to Mr. H. J. Richmond, of C. C. C., Oxford:—

"My Dear Sir:—After having kept so long a silence, I scarce know how to begin to address you again, as I fear you must be and are justly offended with me; but do not, I beg of you, ascribe my silence to any want of affection and gratitude to you, which, believe me, my dearest sir, I do and ever shall entertain for you in the highest degree. To what then, you will say, can it be ascribed but indolence? Not to that only, indeed; that that must have been the primary cause I cannot deny; but when once I had delayed writing to you for a month a sort of shame withheld me, and the sense of my fault kept me from making the only reparation for it. Many times have I resolved to write, and as often, by recollecting how long I had neglected it, I was deterred, and knew not how to set about it. I am now resolved to write to beg your forgiveness for my past remissness, and most faithfully to assure you I will in future be regular and punctual in my correspondence; that I may not, however, turn my whole letter into an apology, I will change the subject and speak to you as if my pardon were already sealed. I am now, my dear sir, at the top of Eton School—I am the first of the Oppidants (Commoners you call them)—I was to have been put on the foundation; but I did so much dislike the idea, and so evidently saw the great difference of behavior and respect paid to the one situation in preference to the other, that I prevailed on my uncle (being aided by the advice of Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan, who gave their opinions in my favor) to give up the idea. Hear some of my reasons, and judge. A Colleger stays at Eton till nineteen. Then if a vacancy falls out at King's College, Cambridge, while he is first in the school, he is translated thither, and enjoys an advantage of, upon an average from first to last, about £50 per annum till he dies or marries. When a man goes into the Church, the advantage is greater, as he may chance by very good luck to get a living. These are the advantages. The contrary is, a Colleger rises much slower in the school, and is consequently much later at the top. He stays till nineteen, an Oppidant till seventeen. Two years, or a year even, to a man whose line is the bar, is surely an object. A Colleger may after all not go to King's if a vacancy does not fall. Where, then, is the advantage? A Colleger, among the boys even, is not looked upon in near so respectable a light as an Oppidant. This was one of my principal reasons for my dislike—I gained my point, and have been some time in the sixth (the head) form. We have many speeches here—I have spoken Cicero in Catalinam—Video P. C. in me omnium ora atque, oculos, etc.—a very fine part in my opinion—Darius ad exercitum—beginning Terrarum quas Oceanus hinc alluit, etc.—Quint. Curt., in which there are some very oratorical parts:—I mean (though my expression does not, I believe, convey my meaning) parts very pleasant to speak as being very fine turns, etc.; and at election—the time when the greatest exhibition is, and when there is a vast deal of company—I spoke Satan to the Sun. Shall I own to you, my dear sir, I have not, I fear, been for the last twelve months or more so diligent as I might have been. I have not employed my leisure time to the best advantage; but I have another year before me ere I leave Eton—I will apply myself diligently to the study of the classics—the Greek as well as Latin. Do not think this a foolish resolution of a moment; I see the necessity of it, if I mean ever to be a master of the classics, which I thoroughly purpose. Write to me, my dearest sir, and give me a list of those which you wish me more immediately to study—chalk out a line of study—believe me I will diligently pursue it. You see, sir, I make bold to ask of you as a friend. Such I have ever found you, my dear sir; and for your many kindnesses shown to me, believe me I entertain the greatest gratitude, and am most affectionately and gratefully yours.

"G. CANNING.

"Eton, September 27, 1786."

"My direction is at Mr. Hannington's.

"I have, since I have been in the sixth form, had the following exercises particularly taken notice of and sent up for the perusal of the Provost and Fellows—as it is customary for some praepostor's exercise to go up for a holiday every week when there is one to be asked for.

"One Hexameter—On the peculiar Providence of God. One Hex. and Pent. Didactic on Electioneering Bribery. One Hexameter—Satire on Modern Conversation; and one Alcaic on Fortune Vicet—which I shall take the liberty of sending to you for your inspection."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....6 11 | MOON SETS.... .... | SUN SETS....5 20 | HIGH WATER.... 1 39

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN C. JAMES, JOSEPH C. GAUBB, JOHN D. TAYLOR, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 30
Germania	Southampton	New York	Oct. 1
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 1
Arago	Southampton	New York	Oct. 5
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7

FOR EUROPE.

Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Oct. 15
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 17
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Oct. 17
Atalanta	New York	London	Oct. 17
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 21
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 20
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Columbia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 31

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	Oct. 15
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 20
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Oct. 20
Missouri	New York	Havana	Oct. 22
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr N. C. Price, Smith, Cape Island, do.

Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, Portland, do.

Schr Lottie, Taylor, Boston, do.

Schr George Twibill, Frame, Georgetown, do.

Schr J. Paine, Rich, Provincetown, with mdse. to George B. Kerfoot & Co.

Schr W. Whildin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr., Sr.

Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque Europa, Tucker, from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Br. brig Elvie Allen, Allen, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to C. C. Van Horn.

Schr J. Paine, Rich, from Provincetown, with mdse. to George B. Kerfoot & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 8 days from Odessa, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Baltimore, Dix, from Calais, with lumber to captain.

Schr Rebecca Knight, Bartlett, from New York.

Schr Ida May, Frisco, from Portsmouth.

Schr Caroline Young, Young, from Boston.

Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, from Weymouth.

Schr Parsgon, Shute, from Newark.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Premier, Merrihew, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 13th inst.

Steamship Norfolk, Vance, at Norfolk 10th inst. from Richmond, and sailed for Philadelphia.

Barque Tantivy, Pinckney, for Liverpool via Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 13th inst.

Brig Helen, Doane, sailed from Kingston, Ja., 22d ult., for Philadelphia via St. Ann's Bay.

Brig Samuel Lindsey, Wilson, at Liverpool 1st inst. from Cardenas, to load for Philadelphia.

Brigs Manson, Gilkey; George Amos, Hall; Hattie S. Bishop, Webber; and Minnie Miller, Anderson, hence, at Portland 12th inst.

Brig Meteor, Anderson, hence, at Boston 13th inst.

Brig Chilian, Strum, sailed from Kingston, Ja., 20th ult., for Philadelphia via Yallahs.

Brig Charlotte, Stupell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pensacola 7th inst.

Brig Aylesford, Minness, hence for St. John, N. B., at Holmes' Hole 13th inst.

Brig J. E. Arey, Babbidge, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Portland 12th inst.

Brig Proteus, Hall, hence, at Portland 13th inst.

Brig Circassian, Bunker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig Alexander Milliken, Gray, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 13th inst.

Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, hence, at Newburyport 12th inst.

Schr J. M. Vance, Leighton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 12th inst.

Schr Surge, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 12th inst.

Schrs Kate Scranton, and Francis Randolph, hence, at New London 11th inst.,—the latter for Providence

Schrs E. Magee, Smith; R. Vannaman, Vannaman; M. Riley, Riley; and Thomas Clyde, Scull, hence, at Salem 12th inst.

Schrs H. Allen, Tatem, and Althea, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Salem 12th inst.

Schr Amelia, Beebe, hence, at Providence 12th inst.

Schrs Westmoreland, Rice and American Eagle, Shaw, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 12th instant.

Schr Phil. Sheridan, Buell, hence, at Fall River 12th instant.

Schr Transit, Endicott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 10th inst.

Schrs S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman; Abbie Bursley, Kelly; Emma Munroe; and Julia A. Garrison, Smith, hence, at Boston 12th inst.

Schr S. K. Stevens, hence for Boston, at New London 10th inst.

Schr Lucy Holmes, from Philadelphia, of and for Kingston, Mass., while at anchor in Vineyard Sound, was run into by schr Samuel H. Sharp, from Boston for Philadelphia, and had three stanchions broke, rail broke, planksheer split, and fore rigging carried away on starboard side. Damage to the S. H. Sharp but trifling.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Alexandria 12th inst.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

Notice is hereby given that a Buoy colored red, and surmounted by a bell, has been placed to mark the east end of the Ridge Bank, near the South Rock Lighthouse, county Down, northeast coast of Ireland, and the buoy which has hitherto marked this bank has been removed.

By order. WILLIAM LEES, Secretary.

Office of Irish Lights, Dublin, Sept. 24, 1868.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD BOUGHT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 109 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

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Dealers in all Government Securities.

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For Sale on London, Frankfort, Paris, Etc.

We Issue Letters of credit on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS USE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Having now direct private communications by wire between our New York and Philadelphia Offices, we are constantly in receipt of all quotations from New York, and are prepared to execute all orders with promptness in STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD.

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At 102,

And Accrued Interest.

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The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1tf

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Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 10 3 3m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

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Stock and Gold Brokers.

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PRINTING ROOMS

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MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

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No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.

CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 3 14

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE Begins at quarter to 8.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS, HOUSES PACKED, HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.

THE GREAT LOTTA'S SECOND WEEK.

MONDAY and till further notice,

LITTLE NELL

AND THE MARCHIONESS,

Little Nell, The Marchioness, } .....LOTTA

FRIDAY next, LOTTA'S BENEFIT.

SATURDAY, LOTTA MATINEE, at 2.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7½ TO 8.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 15,

SIX NIGHTS OF FUN.

Last night but two of the celebrated eccentric Comedian, MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,

whose engagement is unavoidably limited to

SIX NIGHTS ONLY,

in his original representation of the character of "SAM,"

in T. B. De Walden's celebrated Comedy of that name.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR CHANFRAU.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

WM. E. SINN & CO., Lessees and Managers.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

THIS THEATRE WILL REOPEN

MONDAY, October 19,

with the world-renowned

HANLON BROTHERS,

GRAND TRANSATLANTIC COMBINATION

ENGAGED FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

For full particulars see FRIDAY'S PAPERS. 10 15 3t

STEREOPTICON!—GRAND EXHIBITION AT Green Hill Hall, SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct 16, 1868, at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the "HELPING HANDS," Class No. 52, in aid of the Building Fund of Green Hill Church.

Mr. E. H. Toland, of the Home Missionary Society, has kindly offered the use of his splendid Stereopticon and services on the occasion.

The Views to be exhibited are Historical and Scriptural, some of them entirely new.

Rene Guillou, Esq., has also most kindly offered his services and will explain and describe the different pictures.

Colonel William H. Maurice will deliver the Opening Address and recite an Original Poem, written expressly for the occasion by Miss Laura L. Rees, of this city.

Cards of Admission can be obtained from any of the Managers, or at the door on the evening of the exhibition.

Managers.—Frank Lane, Franklin Foper, William Craig, John Carey, Frank McDonald, William Carey, Howard Esper, Oliver Sawyer, Jas. Caldwell, Joseph Babe, and G. S. Simons.

Adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. 10 15 2t

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.

LAST WEEK AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.

The season will close on Saturday, Oct. 17.

JOE EMMETT IN NEW ACTS,

The Cyneopolis or Imagination, The Haunted Wigmaker, Italian Airs, Judicial Curiosities, Brown's Horse, Dutch Song and Dance. FAREWELL MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock. 10 12 6t

MUSICAL FUND HALL, CARL SENTZ AND MARK HASSLER'S GRAND ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Subscription Tickets, admitting to thirty Concerts, $5. Package of four Tickets.....$1. Single Admission.....50 cents. For sale at Carl Sentz's Office (Boner's store), No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at Mark Hassler's Office, No. 214 S. Eighth street. Engagements for Concerts, Commencements, Balls, Private Parties, etc., can be made at the offices. 10 14 tf

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1868.

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Political Clubs fitted out with everything they require.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1868.

Our Hope for the Future.

ALTHOUGH on Tuesday we lost Philadelphia—if we can believe the unofficial returns published—yet we lost it under such circumstances as to give us renewed assurance of the stability and growing power of the great Republican party in our midst. It does not need mathematical investigation to deduce from the returns much reason for Republican congratulation. It is noticed, in the first place, that there was an enormous increase in the Republican vote—an increase most gratifying. Thus, last year our vote was a trifle over 49,000; this year it gives a gain of 10,000 votes. The highest Republican vote *ever* polled in Philadelphia was 55,000. This year we gain 4000 over that number. There is in this great grounds for rejoicing. We have gained, and that largely; and gained, too, in a class of citizens who are not of the migratory or vagrant order. Thus our majorities come from respectable sections of the city. We do not mean from the rich wards, for the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth, where the greatest wealth of the city resides, show a decrease; but from those portions where the honest and well-to-do mechanic builds his own house and lives in it—from the sections where the storekeeper, and the book-keeper, and the clerk has a residence, and lives in comfort and amid respect. It is from the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth wards, and the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-third, that we have these gains.

It may be replied that the Democracy also have their gains; that they increase over last year's vote 7800. This is true; but from what quarters do their accessions come? From the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth wards. Now, where are these wards situated? Do they comprise either the respectability, or the honesty, or the wealth of the city? Not at all. They are the river wards, to a great extent. They are east of Seventh street, and take in the sailor boarding-houses, the slop-shops, the low houses, the rum mills, and all the pestilential dens of our great metropolis. They comprise those portions of the city which if it should please Providence to blot out from the limits of our corporation, and make them a Sodom and Gomorrah, the good people of Philadelphia would bow in grateful reverence for their loss. They compose Bedford street, and Shippen street, and all the "Five Points" of the Quaker City, which breed iniquity, foster sin, and shelter crime. It is from such as these that the Democratic gains come up. It is from such as these that the great "*party of the people*" gain their accessions. And why? Because the importation of roughs and the duplication of votes can be successfully carried on in them, which, if they were attempted elsewhere, would either send the daring spirit to the penitentiary or to a rioter's grave. In the past we see grounds for future hopefulness. The class who were pure remain with us permanently, and remain true to their faith. They neither fear the policemen nor do they waver with defeat. The class which the Democracy governs dread the arrival of an officer, and in case of the formation of a proper Metropolitan Police Committee, we have reason to believe that the rascals may find Philadelphia too warm for their abiding-place.

The fact that while we have gained largely in all our own wards the Democracy have also gained more largely in theirs, is suggestive of a true line of policy which has not as yet been adopted. It is to devote a great deal more attention to the Democratic wards and let our own run themselves. Now, if some great and powerful organization—such as the Union League—was to take in hand the Fourth ward and send into it a thousand policemen, with orders to keep the peace at all hazards, and aid the few scattered Republicans in their noble efforts, we would soon see how the 1900 majority would be reduced to 1000, and the iniquitous frauds so successfully perpetrated heretofore be forever prevented. The gallant men who are Republicans, and live in the lower wards, deserve some such encouragement. All honor to them! Like the handful of Christians in Rome, like the band of faithful Israelites in Babylon, they hold steadfast to their faith without wavering: they fought the good fight in the face of certain defeat and possible attack, and deserve a most cordial recognition at our hands. To be a Republican in the Fourth ward is not like being a Republican in the Tenth. We therefore think that in November it would be well to turn the attention of our authorities exclusively to these sinks of iniquity—these hotbeds of fraud. In what we have said we see good cause for hope. The day of fraud is past, to a certain extent. Had the Supreme Court swindle been known but two weeks earlier, Philadelphia would have been ours to-day. Forewarned by exposure there, we can in the future detect fraud; but its shapes are as various as those of the fabulous Proteus.

THE fact is well established that the southern portion of this city was visited on election day by bands of Rebel rowdy repeaters, who voted in disregard of all law at a number of precincts, and who made an ostentatious display of weapons to overawe election officers and to intimidate peaceful citizens. The Democratic majority in the First Congressional district exceeds six thousand. Every form of villainy and fraud contributed to swell this aggregate. It was made up of illegal votes based on forged naturalization papers, on false naturalization papers, and on tipstave naturalization papers; of the votes of Baltimore Rebels and New York rowdies; of native and foreign repeaters; and of every species of ballot-box stuffing.

Three of Lyle's "Deputies."

SHERIFF LYLE claims to be a law-abiding citizen, and heretofore has stood well before the community, which has honored him with one of the most important and profitable positions within the gift of the people of this city. Having made such a fair record in the past, it is a cause of deep regret to any one to find him casting this record aside and pursuing a course which is so inconsistent with it in every respect. To put the matter in the mildest way possible, his attempt to usurp the police powers of the Mayor on the day of election was an overflowing of partisan zeal which imperilled the peace of the city and gave just cause of alarm to all order-loving citizens. But when we glance at the names and characters of the "deputies" whom he charged with the duty of assisting in the preservation of the peace, we find cause for the most unqualified condemnation. To these men Lyle issued positive instructions respecting their deportment on the day of election, which were openly and defiantly violated in many sections of the city. His instructions were a mere farce; and the worst of it is, we have good cause to believe that Lyle knew that such would be the case, even if he did not issue secret instructions of a character directly contrary to the published ones.

Take three of the "deputies" as specimens. John Tobin was one. This man is well known to the community. He is a vagabond, a loafer, a gambler, a desperado. He has no visible means of support, is an open and defiant enemy of the law and its administrators, and is constantly under the surveillance of the police. His conduct on the day of election surprised no one who has ever heard his name; it could not have surprised Lyle himself. Washington Hamilton was another of the 'deputies." To the residents of the lower section of the city this man is well known for his desperate and reckless career. For years he has been a terror to the neighborhood in which he operates. With almost every crime in the calendar he has been charged, and of almost every crime in the calendar he has undeniably been guilty. A more thoroughgoing and accomplished villain does not live in our midst. Still another "deputy" was James Flanigan, the murderer of the young lad Perkins, whose blood now cries aloud for retribution. Flanigan is a bar-tender in one of the vilest dens in the northern section of the city, and his brutal conduct on Tuesday morning shows him to be a rival of Tobin and Hamilton in utter disregard of law and order.

Why did Sheriff Lyle appoint men of this character as his deputies? To assume that he was ignorant of their reputation in the community is to demand a stretch of our fancy altogether too violent. That Lyle knew these men as well as he knows himself is beyond all question. His action in appointing such scoundrels to be preservers of the peace of the city is one of the most glaring outrages which has been perpetrated in our midst during the past six weeks, and that is saying a great deal. These three "deputies" are the men who revel in disorder, who rejoice at the prospect of a disturbance of the peace, whose nature and instincts prompt them to incite a riot on every possible occasion. And on Tuesday last they did not belie their reputation. By their appointment as "deputies," Sheriff Lyle necessarily assumes the responsibility of their actions while wearing the badge of the office with which he clothed them; and before these matters are permitted to rest he will be called to a strict accountability.

What We Will Give Thanks For.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday, November 26, as a day of national thanksgiving, praise, and prayer; and, after enumerating some of the material blessings that we have reason to be grateful for, he adds:—"We are permitted to hope that the long protracted political and sectional dissensions are at no distant day to give place to returning harmony and fraternal affection throughout the Republic." To all of which the people will say amen. We would be glad to believe that this sentence represents Mr. Johnson's sincere and honest convictions, and also that it intimates a consciousness of the fact that he has hitherto been the chief impediment in the way of a harmonious settlement of the troubles of the nation. Does Mr. Johnson, when he looks back upon events of the three years and a half, during which he has sat in the Presidential chair, see nothing in the results which his policy has brought about that he can sincerely call upon the people of the Republic to give thanks for? or does he only see, in the election of the wise, firm, moderate, and truly patriotic man who is to be his successor, a prospect that at no distant day the sectional dissensions which he has done so much to keep alive will give place to an era of peace, prosperity, and happiness? His record is before him, and nothing but evil and disaster to the country is to be seen in it; and the prospect of a better state of affairs under the administration of Ulysses S. Grant is something that we can thank God for with even more fervor and sincerity than we can for the bountiful harvests, the lengthening of our highways, and the opening of new and prolific regions, great and manifold as these blessings are.

Yesterday the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska answered the President by victories at the polls for the party of loyalty, justice, and law which make the result of the November election no longer doubtful. For these and for the election of General Grant as the next President of the United States we will have to give thanks; and the heartfelt prayer of the noble soldier who, in the providence of God, is to be our next Chief Magistrate, "Let us have peace," will be repeated with sincerity and fervor by every citizen of the United States who loves his country, and who hopes, with President Johnson, for returning harmony and fraternal affection throughout the Republic.

Saying Too Much.

SOME of the Northern Democrats complain that the Southern papers are doing an injury to the cause by the free-spoken and decided manner in which they advocate the principles of the Democratic platform in all their length and breadth and thickness. The Northern friends of the Rebels wish to say as little as possible on certain points until after the election, as they know that their only hope of success would be in the fact that the people do not understand what their real intentions are in case they obtain the control of the Government. The Southerners are at least entitled to the credit of being honest and of saying what they really think and mean. The Mobile *Tribune* cannot understand how it can injure the prospects of the Democracy at the North by advocating the principles of the party as plainly set forth in the platform adopted by the New York Convention; and in this connection it says:—

"The Democratic Convention, so far from conceding any authority or title to the new governments in the South, repudiated the law under which they were organized as 'unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void.' If this law is unconstitutional, shall we not seek its abrogation? If it is revolutionary, shall we not denounce it? If it is void, shall we not speak of it as a dead letter? This is the main plank of the platform." And, further:—"A few timid politicians and poltroons may revile Forrest, Hampton, and Blair, but these statesmen stand on the Democratic platform which is broad enough to support the South as well as the North."

These are the true Democratic sentiments, and if the Copperheads of the North dare not express themselves so openly, their real intentions are no more open to doubt than are those of the Southern Rebels. Fortunately, there is very little prospect that they will have an opportunity to put their design into execution.

The Significance of the Verdict in Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA has given a new proof of her overshadowing influence in national politics. The election of the Republican State ticket in this Commonwealth virtually settles the Presidential election. It warns the desponding Democracy that their desperate expedients will not enable them to elect Seymour and Blair, and it cheers the patriotic men of the nation with an indisputable assurance of the triumph of Grant and Colfax. No other State so truly reflects the changing currents of political sentiment. Pennsylvania is the only true indicator. New York voted for Fremont in 1856. Virginia, which was formerly an influential State, voted for Democratic candidates uniformly, supporting Van Buren in 1840, when he was so badly defeated. Ohio voted for Fremont in 1856 and for Cass in 1848. This State has always had a powerful Democratic element, and it opposes the Democratic ticket only when irresistible reasons for such opposition are adduced. At an early period in our national history Pennsylvania assumed a front rank as Democratic State. Bitterly hostile to the administration of John Adams, her citizens warmly supported Thomas Jefferson (thus differing from nearly all the other Northern States), and continued to yield an unfaltering support to his Democratic successors, Madison and Monroe. In 1824 Pennsylvania voted for Jackson; and although he did not immediately become President, he received at that time a larger popular vote than either of his adversaries, and gained such a position before the country that his election in 1828 and re-election in 1832 became inevitable. This State also gave her support to his Democratic successor, Van Buren, in 1836, but she wavered from her Democratic allegiance for the first time in the century in a national contest, in 1840, when the popular uprising for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" carried the country by acclamation. In 1844 the successful Democratic candidates, Polk and Dallas, received the support of a majority of the citizens of this Commonwealth, after an animated contest, and in 1848 Pennsylvania gave further evidence of her sympathy with the predominating feeling of the country by supporting the successful Whig candidates of that year, Taylor and Fillmore. In 1852 another revulsion occurred in favor of Franklin Pierce, the successful Democratic candidate, and in 1856 this State adhered to the waning fortunes of the Democracy despite the desertion of every other important Northern State, and thus secured the election of James Buchanan. In 1860 the outrages in Kansas, the perfidies of the Buchanan administration, the onslaught upon Douglas, and the folly, treason, and tyranny of the Breckinridge leaders, combined with an improved comprehension of the character and aims of the Republican party, secured the electoral vote of the State for Abraham Lincoln; and in 1864 he was warmly endorsed by the citizens of this Commonwealth. Pennsylvania does not lack constancy or consistency. She is not blown about by every wind of doctrine. But neither is she impregnable to argument and reason. She has always supported the Democratic national tickets when when they deserved support; she has even sometimes voted for Democratic Presidential candidates when they were scarcely worthy of her confidence, but when overpowering arguments against the Democracy are presented she does not hesitate to inflict a vital blow upon their candidates; and her example is at once contagious and conclusive. By the expression of her sentiments on Tuesday last in favor of Grant and Colfax, she has virtually settled the contest of 1868.

The Result.

As we go to press the latest reports received indicate that the Republican majority in the State is about 10,400; but we hope, with good reason, to present a better showing even than this, when the official returns are all received.

There is even a reasonable hope that we have carried the city also, despite Lyle's "deputies" and Mr. Sharswood's tipstaves The majorities in many of the Democratic wards are found to be much less than reported yesterday, on examining the returns made to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, as required by law. To-morrow the Return Judges meet, and the result will be definitely known. At present we can only say that the indications point to the election of Judges Hare and Thayer, and some others of the city ticket.

TO THE CHARITABLE.—Policeman Young sacrificed his life in the cause of law and order on Tuesday. His family are in want, the circumstances surrounding them being detailed in our local columns. We commend this appeal for help to every true man and woman in the city.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening in the characters of "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness."

AT THE WALNUT Mr. F. S. Chanfrau will personate "Sam" this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the Hanlon Troupe will appear on Monday evening.

AT THE AMERICAN the ballet of *The Grand Duchess* will be given this evening.

AT HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE Archy Hughes and S. S. Purdy will have a benefit this evening.

MR. E. FRANKLIN will give select readings from Shakespeare at Musical Fund Hall on Friday evening, for the benefit of the poor.

CARL SENTZ'S and Mark Hassler's combined orchestras will give their first orchestra matinee of the season at Musical Fund Hall, on Saturday afternoon next. These entertainments will be continued every Saturday afternoon during the winter, and they will doubtless prove very attractive.

THAT HOAX.

A Journalistic Apology.

The canard started by the *Evening Express* of Washington, that the President was to be assassinated, is thus apologized for by the same journal of yesterday morning:—

AN EXPLANATION.—We take pleasure in publishing the following letter. We are informed that no one is less liable to an imputation of the kind referred to than Mr. Himber.

We take this occasion to say, once for all, what is known to every one in the least acquainted with the operations of newspaper establishments, that it is utterly impossible for responsible editors or proprietors to see, much less critically examine, the local items which daily find their way into their columns, for the most part brought in at the last moment. We have taken, and shall take, the utmost care in this respect—our standing order being that nothing whatever of a personal character shall be inserted by our reporters unless supported by undoubted authority. If, in spite of all precautions in this respect, improper charges or inuendoes against any individual, however humble or exalted, shall ever appear in this paper, the *amende* will be promptly and cheerfully given, when our attention is called to the injustice done.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14, 1867.—Editors *Express*:—Gentlemen—In your last night's paper you professed to be in possession of information disclosing an alleged plot for the assassination of President Johnson, and, in the caption of your article, stated that the white leader was a city office-holder, and that a man "Heimgerber" was at the head of the plot, and that it was made known by a man named Evans. The paper was brought to me at my residence by a friend, and by your whole article the impression has been generally created that I am the city office-holder and the white leader referred to therein. The accusation is false so far as I am concerned or have any knowledge, and I request a public contradiction or retraction of the charge. In spelling my name you have made a slight mistake; it is, however, the same in sound. I shall look for the retraction.

Very respectfully, etc., HENRY HIMBER.

—Kellogg is to favor the Bostonians November 6 and 7.

—Major-General Hancock is lying dangerously ill at Washington.

—M. de Witt, Guizot's son-in-law, is writing a history of the United States.

—Carleton will soon issue the effusions of the "Fat Contributor," Mr. Griswold.

—Déjazet is to retire from the stage after she has "created" one more character.

—Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, is in attendance on the Episcopal Convention in New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WITH their scaly, ichorous, itching desquamations, form a series of most obstinate, burdensome disorders. Happily a remedy is found in HIESKELL'S TETTER OINTMENT, which is a specific for any form of skin disease. No matter of how long standing or what treatment it has been under, it will be radically cured. Sold 50 cents per box. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street. 10 15

ASYLUM OF ST. JOHN'S COMMANDERY, No 4, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 2.

The Sir Knights will assemble at the Asylum, Masonic Temple, Chesnut street, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 16th instant, at 2 o'clock, to proceed to Camden, to participate in the ceremonies of CONSTITUTING CYRENE COMMANDERY, OF NEW JERSEY.

It is the Eminent Commander's wish that every Sir Knight be present.

Full uniform.

By order
† ANDREW ROBENO, Jr., E. C.
† J. ATLEE WHITE,
Recorder. 10 14 2t*

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M. A., THE ELOQUENT ENGLISH ORATOR, will lecture at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, October 16,
Subject — "DANIEL IN BABYLON."

AND ON MONDAY EVENING, October 19.
Subject—"FLORENCE AND HER MEMORIES."

Reserved seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle, $1 50 each.
Reserved seats in the Balcony and Family Circle, and Stage tickets $1 00

Tickets may be procured at the M. E. Book Room, No. 1018 ARCH Street, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. 10 13 6t

THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No. 920 CHESNUT Street. 10 12 1m

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—BY THE use of these Bitters you can rich the blood and give strength to the whole system. Tonic and palatable. No. 602 ARCH Street and No. 418, EIGHTH Street. 10 3 stuth 1m*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. M. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 242

PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—Members are informed that Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS intends presenting this Society with the deed of a lot in Woodlands Cemetery, and those interested are invited to assemble at the Ledger Building, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets, on SATURDAY, 17th instant, at 2 P. M. Members desiring to participate in the ceremonies will please leave their names with the undersigned, at the North American office. H. J. DURBOROW, 10 14 4t President.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER. PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1868.

NOTICE

To Holders of City Warrants and Certificates of City Loan:—

Registered City Warrants numbering from No. 1 to 3400, inclusive will be paid upon presentation at this office. Interest ceasing from this date.

Certificates of Loan of the City of Philadelphia that have been left at this office for registry, are now ready for delivery. Holders of receipts are requested to present the same and receive their certificates.

Loans of the City of Philadelphia, maturing January, 1869, will be paid with the accrued interest on presentation Interest will cease at date of maturity.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
10 14 12t City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, October 5, 1868.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS CHESNUT, above Fifth street, on the 20th day of October instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a lease and contract proposed to be made between the said Company and the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad Company.

It 6 12 20 E. W. CLARK, President.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Introductory Lecture to the Session of 1868-69 will be delivered by Professor RACHEL L. BODLEY, at the College Building, COLLEGE Avenue and TWENTY-SECOND Street, on THURSDAY next, October 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. The public are invited 10 10 s tu th3*

BRIDESBURG MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—J. G. MITCHELL has resigned the office of Treasurer of this Company, and has been elected Vice President.

SAMUEL C. HOUSE has been elected Treasurer, and OMAR J. KINSLEY, Secretary.
10 13 3t BARTON H. JENKS, President.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15, 1868.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, JOSEPH G. MITCHELL was unanimously elected President.

10 15 6t J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier.

THE HENRY BIBLE CLASS OF the NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green, will celebrate their third anniversary this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Interesting exercises may be expected.

HOW WE GET UP OUR GOODS.

Ever so many enormous mills on
Elegant fabrics, for ROCKHILL & WILSON!

They use a tremendous lot of wool,
In keeping our CLOTHING EMPORIUM full.

Much wool from the back of the woolly sheep,
For the garments we sell so wondrous cheap.

And ROCKHILL & WILSON are not so rash
As to buy on credit. We pay the cash.

It takes a superior sort of a cutter
To earn from us his bread and his butter.

No matter the cost—we're always glad
To secure the best talent that is to be had.

That is the way it comes to pass
That the garments we sell are all FIRST CLASS!

And the profit on Clothes we sell, is so small,
That folks like to deal at our GREAT BROWN HALL.

Now that we're through with the stir of election,
Hurry along, and make your selection
Of just the garments you need for Fall,
Splendid and cheap at our GREAT BROWN HALL!

Add FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT. to your comfort, gentlemen, by purchasing your Clothes at our

GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

BANK REPORTS.

TENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,175,984 93	
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S.	500,000 00	
Bonds on hand	141,000 00	
Real Estate (productive)	132,121 19	$1 949,108 0
Legal-Tender Notes, Coin, and Certificates	397,604 00	
National Bank Notes	11,457 00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	16,046 60	
Premiums	9,925 03	
Due from other Banks	238,941 56	723,944 06
Expenses and Taxes		23,448 33
Total		$2 696,498 42

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	417,600 00
Deposits	1,203 442 36
Profit and Loss	75,554 06
Total	$2,696,498 42

10 6 tuths 6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT.

THE FIRST

NEW BUCKWHEAT

OF THE SEASON.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

No. 1230 MARKET Street,
10 9 2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

WE ARE RECEIVING EVERY GRADE OF

FLOUR.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,

10 10 12t4p NO. 1218 MARKET STREET.

WANTS.

COOK WANTED, WITH GOOD REFERence.—Apply at No. 147 N. TWENTIETH Street 10 15 2t*

WALKING SUITS, CLOAKS, ETC.

CLOAK OPENING.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WILL BE PREPARED

On Thursday, the 15th Inst.,

To Exhibit their New Styles of

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.

NEW STYLES OF

WALKING SUITS FOR LADIES.

N. B.—Ladies can have their Dresses made to order at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable manner. 10 13 3t

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

OPENING,

A Full Line of our own Importation

VELVETS,
SATINS, and
RIBBONS,

TO MATCH, FOR MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

WOOD & CARY.

LATEST STYLES FANCY BONNETS,

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS

AND EVERY STYLE OF CUT MATERIAL,

WITH FEATHERS, FLOWERS, FRAMES, FOR BONNET MAKING.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street,

9 29 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE

No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Four doors above ARCH Street.

I have now open for the

FALL AND WINTER SEASON,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

BONNET RIBBONS,	VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,	SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS,	SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS,	CRAPES,
LACES,	HATS,
FLOWERS,	BONNETS,
FEATHERS,	FRAMES

To which I would kindly call the attention the ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS; No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 22

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6m

FOR SALE.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, and 4112 SPRUCE Street.

C. J. FELL & BRO
10 13 tuths1m No. 126 South FRONT Street.

GERMANTOWN COTTAGE FOR SALE.—A handsome new, dressed Stone Dwelling, 14 rooms, gas, water and other improvements. Well situated, and near a station. Apply to or address SAMUEL M. FOX,
10 9 6t* No. 122 RACE Street.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE DWELLing-house at Egg Harbor City, with double lots. Cost $1800. For sale, within ten days, at $900 cash. Inquire of WILSON FITZGERALD or GEORGE BREWER, MARKET Street, below Second, Camden, N. J. 10 10 6t

TO RENT.

THE OLD LEDGER BUILDING

FOR RENT,

ENTIRE OR IN PART.

First Floor suitable for Offices or Stores; Upper Stories for Offices and Manufacturing Purposes; Basement for Restaurant.

Can be had for Fourteen Months Only.

APPLY TO

D. H. BATES,

Superintendent Western Union Telegraph Company,

S. E. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,
10 12 6t PHILADELPHIA.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
2 16f BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 308 South TENTH Street. Inquire at 8 or 4 in the afternoon. 10 2

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 12

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 23 3m4p

TRAGEDY.

A Fearful Story of Crime and Depravity.

George Tinsley, alias Wash. Stewart, of Walker county, Texas, has confessed that he murdered on the night of the 13th ult., at Calhoun's Ferry, Charles Hall, ferryman, his wife, a stranger named Murry, and a little girl, sister to Mr. Hall's wife. He says:—

I first murdered Charles Hall, while going from the cow-pen to the ferry, half way down the bank of the river, with a large hickory stick. His wife, attracted by the noise, ran to his assistance, and she met the same fate as her husband. I then dragged both bodies into the river and started up the bank towards the house, and was met by a stranger, who asked me if Mr. Hall was at home, and if he could get some water. I drew for him the water, and while he was drinking struck him on the head with the same stick. I then went into the house, and the little girl asked me where her sister and Mr. Hall were. I told her they were at the ferry, and while she was going in that direction, at the corner of the stable, I also struck her with the same stick, and she fell dead. I then threw the stick under the house, returned to where I killed the stranger, threw him into the well, carried the little girl over, and threw her in also.

I then robbed the house of everything worth carrying away—money, tobacco, bed clothing, etc.—then saddled up Hall's horse, tied on the tobacco, bedding, etc. and started with both Hall's and the stranger's horse for my father's, some twelve miles distant.

Arriving home, my mother and her children assisted me in unpacking and carrying into the house the bedding, tobacco, etc., then staked out both horses and went to the house, where mother and Amy, my sister, cooked supper for me. Then went to bed. Got up Monday morning and assisted my father in gathering corn. I carried with me from the ferry Mr. Hall's slut and on Thursday following my mother killed her with an axe. She also, assisted by my sister Laura, helped me bury the bed-clothing and Mr. Hall's saddle. I put the money, $32 41 which I took out of Mr. Hall's trunk, in a clothes-box, and mother took it from there and buried it. On Tuesday evening I left home about sundown, and mother took the money up from where she had buried it and gave to me $1 50. I was finally arrested at Red Top, while packing cotton.

Another Murder at Peekskill, N. Y.

The citizens of this quiet little village have again been thrown into a state of excitement over another brutal murder. The affair, causing the death of the victim, occurred on Sunday evening, about six o'clock. At that hour two men, named Thomas Maloney and Alfred Dyckman, were engaged in a dispute near the lower dock, in a locality vulgarly known as "Dogtown." This is a despicable place; groggeries of the lowest grade are there in full blast, and night after night the most disgraceful scenes are there enacted. Maloney was beastly intoxicated, scarcely able to walk, while Dyckman was slightly inebriated, not enough to prevent him from discriminating between right and wrong. Dyckman was very anxious to have Maloney enter into a fight with another person whose friends were not far off; but Maloney demurred, strongly objecting to Dyckman's proposal. Finally the latter, seeing that there were no prospects of getting up a muss, turned about suddenly, and with a fearful blow with his fist knocked Maloney senseless to the earth, and then jumped upon him in a fiendish and brutal manner. In a moment a man named Haight, who stood near, hauled Dyckman off his victim. Haight then bent over Maloney and inquired if he was hurt, but could get no answer from him. A physician was immediately sent for. The messenger soon returned with Dr. Snowdon, who applied restoratives to bring the man back to consciousness, but in vain. He was at length conveyed to his residence, where, at 7 o'clock last evening, he died, not having spoken a word since he was struck. Soon after the affair occurred Dyckman heard that his victim would probably die, and, in order to escape arrest, started for New York on the milk train. Yesterday information was received here that he was still in New York, whereupon Officers Williams and Durbin proceeded to the city to arrest him, but up to this hour there is no intelligence in regard to their trip. Dyckman is a lawless fellow and a very bad character. He has already served out a term in the White Plains jail. I am told that when he was removed from the prostrate form of Maloney he exclaimed, "If I have killed that man I can be hung like a man." He is a boatman, about twenty-six years of age. Maloney has hitherto borne a good character, his employers at the Peekskill Plow Works speaking highly of him. He was a married man, about thirty years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. Coroner McEntee held an inquest on the body this afternoon. The verdict of the jury will be given to-morrow.

GOLD.

Why It Should Come Down.

Why, under present circumstances, says the N. Y. *Times*, should gold be maintained at a premium which damages the interests of the country, deranges its business, produces confusion in the finances, and affects the life and industry of all classes of the community?

The country has an assured future under the administration of President Grant. Its finances, even according to Mr McCulloch's showing, are in a better condition than at any time since the war. Both our current expenses and our taxation have undergone a large reduction. Our credit is rising in the markets of the world, and our bonds held abroad are held more firmly than ever. Our cotton crop is now known to be unexpectedly large, and cotton bills, which have already appeared upon the market, will henceforth supply the demand for exchange. No gold has latterly been exported, and there is not likely to be any necessity for its exportation. Our corn crop, which is now largely assured, will be enormous; it is estimated that it will be 200,000,000 bushels larger this year than in any previous year, and it is now beyond the contingencies of weather, and entirely out of danger. There is general prosperity among the people, general confidence among the business classes, good crops, and fair business in all localities, increasing confidence and assurance in the Government and its credit, and the prospect of more prosperous times than we have known in the past. Why, then, should finances, business, and industry be deranged by the exorbitant premium on gold?

The country is now assured against anything like repudiation or any disturbance of the peace. As long as there was danger from the schemes of repudiators; as long as there was any likelihood of renewed convulsions; as long as we were threatened with a continuation of the damaging quarrel between Congress and the Executive; as long as the public accounts offered only discouraging exhibits, there were reasons why gold should be strong and the public credit weak. But the high ground which the Chicago platform took in regard to the national credit has now been accepted by the whole Republican party and the great majority of the people, and will unquestionably be the fixed policy of the country. In like manner we have an assurance of peace with General Grant—peace in all parts of the land and peace between all departments of the Government. And in dispelling the clouds of repudiation and revolution, we see nothing but a clear horizon for the future.

Every State election which has taken place since Grant's nomination has given increased certainty to his success. We are on the eve of elections in four other States, and we have not been able to entertain any doubts of the result. And not the least of the benefits which we hope to obtain from a Republican triumph on the 3d of November are the improvement of our finances and the rectification of all those derangements which are experienced through the damaging premium on gold.

ABYSSINIA.

Wagshum Gobazie, the New Emperor.

By the cable telegram we are informed of a renewal of the civic dissensions and strife of native factions in Abyssinia, on the same issue of rival claims to dynastic succession and royal authority by which the country was so ruinously torn and divided for years previous to the seizure of complete authority by the late Theodorus.

The newly crowned Emperor is Wagshum Gobazie, the hereditary Shum or Prince of Wag, a district of Lasta. This was one of Theodorus' most formidable antogonists and the most successful of all the insurgent chiefs. Until very recently he appeared to have exercised jurisdiction over the larger portion of the province of Tigre, and several chiefs in Northern Abyssinia acknowledged his supremacy. During the British war of invasion he maintained a large army near Magdala, and he frequently boasted that he would attack the royal camp. Lieutenant Prideaux' letter from Magdala, 1868, states that "the Wagshum Gobazie and Manilek of Shoa are knocking about somewhere in our neighborhood, but don't appear to do any business." In a previous letter, dated 18th of October, 1867, he had reported that the Wagshum had marched into the Wollo Galla country against the Queen Waizero Mastyat. The British were in direct communication with Gobazie, and it has been reported that he sent a friendly message to Sir Robert Napier.

Prince Kassai or Kassa is, it is said, the most powerful native ally of the new sovereign. This man joined the Wagshum Gobazie in his first rebellion against Theodorus, but subsequently turned against Gobazie and set up to be a king on his own account, wresting from his former master the larger portion, if not the whole, at one period, of the territory of Tigre. His last feat was the sacking of Adowa, the capital. The relations between him and the Wagshum were for years anything but friendly, and his overtures to the British were made with a view to strengthen his position against a formidable antagonist, who, once relieved from his proceedings against Theodorus, might make short work with Kassai's royalty. Since the return march of the English the chiefs must have become reconciled, if the cable telegram of the present union be correct.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

He is Offered a Release, but Refuses it.

A special from Washington on the 13th states that George Francis Train has been offered his release by the British authorities on condition of returning to the United States and not thereafter proceeding to Ireland to lecture or encourage any demonstration. To this proposition Mr. Train has refused to accede, in the subjoined letter to his private secretary:—

FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA, DUBLIN, September 30.—Dear G. P. R. * * * * I only hope that my affidavit may be thrown aside by those damnable judges of the Bankruptcy Court on account of any little irregularity or informality in the style of paper it is written on, and you will then see some movement in this country and at Washington that will cause the cowardly British lion to skedaddle with his tail between his legs, and your prison bars unloosed by force!

(Extract letter to Mr. Train from his Private Secretary, accompanying affidavit, under date September 16.)

You have got your wish. The document won't do. Yet they say my arrest is not political! This is the fourth sworn affidavit refused. How could you expect to win when Davis', Bell's, and Durant's failed? I have sent theirs out to have their affidavits resworn on regulation paper. Here is Ryan's letter:—

ATHLONE, Sept. 29.—My dear Train:—You will see by the heading that I am in Athlone. I have come down in reference to the Parliamentary interests of our glorious, and Ireland's and Athlone's honest, high-minded, and independent member, the indefatigable, unpurchasable, and incorruptible Rearden, who I am resolved shall—with the aid of the good and true men of Athlone—be the sitting member for that borough in the new Parliament. I am determined to speak, write, work, and fight for him, at every sacrifice of personal convenience alike, with money and without price. This I will do for your sake, and because Rearden acted at my request in your interest in the House of Commons, by a bold proclamation of your wrongs, and the rascally treatment to which you had been and are still subject.

I return Mr. Bemis' affidavit, which has not been received because not written in the shape, length, and breadth of the paper in use in the Insolvent Court here. What a farce! What a burlesque on justice!

The real reason, in my opinion, is because the affidavit speaks trumpet-tongued, in the language of truth, the true facts of the case, and explains them. You must, however, copy it in the court paper, and send it out to be resworn. This is what Lord Dundreary would term, and as I believe it to be, "d——d nonsense!" and is only a continuance of infamous persecutions you are suffering. They have the lock on your cell, and mean to keep it there. Act at once, and get out of their hellish clutches.

Most truly yours, LUKE JOHN RYAN.

I am afraid if the British lion won't howl under my epigrams, you will fail to make him on having your affidavit rejected.

Johnson (American Minister) says Lord Stanley has no power, although he would like to release me; and Johnson writes that he has forwarded all the papers to Seward. I, however, write Seward, declining the services of the Government in my behalf while they allow the Irish-Americans to remain in a British bastile. * * * Shall have a stereotyped lecture ready by the time I reach America, which I shall be prepared to deliver throughout the United States, from Maine to Oregon and from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Here it is:—"England Bombarded with Bastile Epigrams; by CIVIS AMERICANUS SUM."

Sincerely, G. F. T.

Southern Production.

Notwithstanding the many discouragements which the South has had to encounter since the close of the Rebellion, such as the unsettled state of social, industrial, and political affairs, lack of ready means and low state of credit, it is gratifying to note the substantial progress which that section has made, and is making, towards a reparation of the losses and wastes of war. The Southern States have not only become nearly or quite self-sustaining in the matter of food, but their great staples of cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, etc., are increasing in volume at a rate which bids fair to enable them speedily to resume their legitimate position in the commerce and industry of the country. The South is peculiarly favored as regards soil and climate, which are adapted not only to a very large production of the recognized staples of that section, but to most of the cereals, fruits, and root crops of the higher latitudes. This has been abundantly demonstrated in the last year or two, during which the Northern markets have been liberally supplied with a great variety of farm and garden produce, which has yielded even better returns to the producers than cotton. Manufactures have also made some progress, but nothing like the headway which this branch of industry is destined to make in succeeding years, when a complete pacification shall bring into requisition the necessary auxiliary forces of capital and labor. In addition to a fine soil and diversified climate, the South possesses untold wealth in her mines of iron, lead, copper, and sulphur, not to speak of the more precious metals, which will, without doubt, be placed under tribute by unfailing energies as soon as the present anomalous condition of social affairs shall give place to law, order, and general stability. It is altogether probable that the healing art of time will overcome the animosities engendered by the war, and thus permit, in succeeding years, unexampled progress in material prosperity.—*N. Y. Shipping and Commercial List.*

—Kellogg is at home in Connecticut.

—Elder Knapp is rusticating in California.

—Wagner has made $100,000 from his music.

—Lord Napier goes back to India next month.

—Camilla Urso will stay in Boston till January.

—H. G. is five feet ten and a half inches in height.

CITY ITEMS.

BEST CUT, Best Made, Best Fitting Ready Made Clothing in the city, equal to custom work in every respect; also, choice stock of selected styles of piece goods to be made to order. All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.—The office and neighborhood of Alter's Coal Yard, at No. 957 North Ninth street, was the scene of unprecedented animation this morning. There was a bustling crowd of men, each doing his utmost to gain priority over the rest. The clerks were as busy as ants, and so completely fagged out, by receiving orders from 5 A. M., that Mr. Alter has just hired a relay of men, who are to succeed each other, every five minutes, at the order window. We hear that the enterprising coal proprietor has contracted with Newark machinists for five cast-iron steam men, to attend to the bushels of orders for the finest, best, and cheapest coal in the Philadelphia market. Lay in your stock of fuel before it is too late!

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

OUR CHILDREN at this season of the year are often troubled with Worms, the result of eating unripe fruit and a weak digestion, which seriously affect their health. Holloway's Vermifuge Confections, an agreeable remedy, will expel the worms and restore the digestive functions to perfect health. Sold at 25 cents per box.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

FOR SALE, a private collection of Oil Paintings, Engravings, Paintings on Glass, Bronzes, Alabasters, etc. To be seen for a few days at No. 4001 Pine street, West Philadelphia, from 9 to 11 A. M.

ALL FOR $25 00—
A Suit of Customer-made Clothing
at CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s

A WELL-KNOWN FACT—
The Ready-made Clothing at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s is better cut, better made, and better trimmed than any in Philadelphia.
The prices the same as before THE WAR.

A SPLENDID SUIT FOR $25 00 AT No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL OVERCOATS
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
A splendid assortment of new style Fall Overcoats now ready at CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s
Customer made.

ROQUEFORT, EDAM, NEUFCHATEL CHEESE, of fresh importation, have just been received in fine condition by Crippen & Maddock, late W. L. Maddock & Co., No. 115 S. Third street, below Chesnut.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH has every thing that the reader could wish for in the literary line. His favorite Depot at No. 107 S. Third street is completely stocked with Magazines, Periodicals, Illustrated Weeklies of all kinds, News Journals of later dates, Fashion Plates, Funny Monthlies, etc. He furnishes to his patrons the New York papers of the day long before the arrival of the regular mails. He is energetic, and merits the success he is achieving.

TWO STATEMENTS.

READ THIS	and	THIS
From THE AGE, October 8, 1868.		From THE PRESS, October 8, 1868.
"Attracted partly by the crowd and partly by the advertisements which we have lately inserted for Wanamaker & Brown, we stepped into their immense house and took a hasty glance at their Fall stock. It is really infinite in variety both as to materials and styles, and is made up with a degree of care and taste which we, at least, have never before seen in ready-made clothing. Do see it, whether you buy any of it or not; it is a credit to our city to have such a stock of clothing offered to its citizens."		"The great excitement at Sixth and Market streets of which we hear so much, is not, as some might suppose, mere talk got up for advertisement purposes, but a veritable fact, of which any man may assure himself by simply walking past and looking into the crowded salesrooms of Oak Hall. And if any one will step in and examine the goods and their low prices, he will readily understand this unusual interest in clothing. "This we have done, and we gladly bear testimony to the truth of all that has been said in these columns of the beauty and excellence of the garments which Wanamaker & Brown are now offering for Fall and Winter wear."

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
The corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

ATWOOD—HOPE.—On the 14th instant, at their residence, by the Rev. A. Atwood, Mr. WILLIAM A. ATWOOD to Miss HANNAH H. HOPE, all of this city. No cards.

BIRCHALL—JONES.—On the 27th of September, by Rev. J. Dickerson, Mr. JOHN H. BIRCHALL, of Allentown, Pa., to Miss BECKIE JONES, of Philadelphia.

BLAKE—HIGGINSON.—On the 14th instant, at King's Chapel, Boston, by Rev. Dr. Foote, S. PARKMAN BLAKE, Jr., of Philadelphia, to MARY L., daughter of George Higginson, Esq., of Boston.

CLAMPFFER—LUND.—On Wednesday morning, the 14th instant, by Rev. G. M. Murray, WILLIAM L. CLAMPFFER to SALLIE S., daughter of the late Oliver W. Lund, of this city.

SMILEY—DOLAN.—On the 8th instant, at the Church of Annunciation, by the Rev. Thomas J. Barry, Mr. JOHN C. SMILEY to Miss MARY J. DOLAN.

DIED.

BEANS.—On Thursday, the 13th instant, SARAH BEANS, widow of Mahlon Beans, in the 89th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 2114 Mount Vernon street, on Seventh-day at 10 o'clock.

LAWLEY.—On the 14th instant, Mrs. JANE LAWLEY, wife of Thomas Lawley, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 628 Fisher street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

WINSLOW.—On the 14th instant, SETH E. WINSLOW, in the 79th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, George Drummond, 1342 Germantown avenue, on Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.
This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

DRY GOODS.

1868.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY
Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—
An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.
SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO
Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.
LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

TO PROPRIETORS OF
HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES,
AND
SHIPPING.
We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.
All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired,
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DRESS GOODS.
PIM BROS. & CO.'S
FIRST QUALITY IRISH POPLINS, in all colors,
CHAMELEON POPLINS,
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
SILK AND WOOL SERGES,
PARISIAN STRIPED POPLINS,
PLAIN AND CORDED POPLINS,
CREPE AND EMPRESS CLOTHS,
PLAIDS, MERINOES, CASHMERES, AND DELAINES, AND EVERY VARIETY OF
Seasonable Dress Goods.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
8 26 rp PHILADELPHIA.

FALL OPENING—SHAWLS, ETC. ETC.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
HAVE OPEN
LYONS VELVETS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
ROYAL POPLINS,
BLACK RIBBED POPLINS,
LARGE BLANKETS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
10 13 tuths3m HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

CARD TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
We have established a Department for the convenience of COUNTRY MERCHANTS who do not wish to buy whole pieces of fine goods.
We will cut FINE SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LINEN GOODS, CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES in such quantities as will best suit their sales, and convenience, at the regular wholesale rates.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD AT A SACRIFICE.—
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
BLACK FRENCH CRAPES,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS,
BLACK TARLATANS,
BLACK SILK NETS,
BLACK REAL THREAD LACES,
BLACK IMITATION LACES,
BLACK RIBBONS,
BLACK CRAPE RIBBONS,
BLACK GLOVES, ETC. ETC.,
Will be sold at A SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE BUSINESS,
WARBURTON,
10 16tf No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
BLINDS---SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS, AND SELL LOW PRICES.
BLINDS painted and trimmed.
STORE SHADES made, and lettered 7 ths

IMPROVED BALTIMORE
FIRE-PLACE HEATER,
WITH
Illuminating Doors and Windows,
AND
Magazine of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 hours.
The most cheerful and perfect Heater in use.
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
J. S. CLARK,
No. 1008 MARKET STREET,
10 14 1mrp HILADELPHIA.

LOST.—ON TUESDAY, SUPPOSED IN Chesnut street, a Book, a "Burlesque on Virgil's Æneas," in German. A liberal reward on returning to Music Store, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 1t*

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box, 4264. 10 13 1m

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.
DIAMONDS.
CHESNUT STREET,
819.
6 6thstu

CLARK & BIDDLE,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
Invite the attention of their patrons to their large and elegant assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
PLATED-WARE, Etc.
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARES FOR BRIDAL GIFTS. 26 tathrp

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealer in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 18 South SIXTH Street,
3 6 rp ths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

CURTAINS.
CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.
The subscribers are now receiving their
FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
RICH CURTAIN FABRICS
FOR
PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND LIBRARY.
WINDOW CURTAINS
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
COMPRISING
FRENCH SATINS AND BROCATELLES,
ROYAL TAPESTRIES,
SILK TERRY AND COTELINES,
WOOL TERRY, REPS, DAMASKS, ETC.
ALSO,
Just Opened, direct from the Manufacturer,
Embroidered Lace Curtains,
NEW DESIGNS,
From the lowest to the highest quality—some of them the RICHEST MADE
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS.
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, in great variety.
CARVED, PLAIN, GILT, AND WALNUT CORNICES.
WHITE AND COLORED SHADES.
Experienced and reliable workmen superintend our Upholstery Department, and every effort is employed to give satisfaction and secure promptness in fulfilling the orders entrusted to us.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
9 24 thtu10trp PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.
WALL PAPERS.
HENRY S. MATLACK,
Nos. 11 and 13 North NINTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
WALL PAPERS.
ALL ORDERS PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO.
Competent workmen sent to all parts of the country. Work executed at city prices. 9 15 tuths3m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTH STORE,
No. 34 South SECOND Street.
EXTENSIVE STOCK
AND EVERY VARIETY FOR
LADIES' WEAR,
MEN'S WEAR, and
BOYS' WEAR.
9 24 1mrp

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LESCOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 9 24

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at No. 56 NINTH Street and No. 704 RACE Street. 7 22 6m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE.—A large stock of English editions of Books in every department of Literature, particularly
Standard Books in plain and fine bindings.
Elegantly Illustrated Works, choice copies.
Books on Natural History and the Sciences.
Children's Books, a charming collection.
The store having changed proprietors, a large proportion of the stock will be closed out at VERY REDUCED PRICES, to make room for new stock coming in from the recent auction sales in New York.
10 6 No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
A DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS
OF THE
FEDERAL COURTS,
From the Organization of the Government to the present time.
By Frederick C. Brightly, Esq.,
Author of the "United States Digest," etc. 8vo.
PRICE $10 00.
KAY & BROTHER,
Law Publishers, Booksellers and Importers,
No. 19 South SIXTH Street,
10 10 stuth3t PHILADELPHIA.

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.
POINT BREEZE PARK.
A Grand Exhibition or Fair Day,
For the Benefit of the
Improvement Fund of the Association,
Will take place on
MONDAY NEXT, 19th inst.,
Commencing in the morning.
It will consist of a series of exhibitions on the mile drive, besides including other attractive entertainments particulars of which will be furnished in Programme Books to the holders of tickets. Ample and comfortable accommodation will be provided for all, and in addition, the new audience stand, capable of seating 1500 persons, will be thrown open for the occasion. Upwards of forty horses will contest in trials of speed. Omnibuses and other conveyances will leave Broad and Walnut and Broad and Prime streets every few minutes for the Park, commencing to start at 11 A. M.
Mr. Proskauer, the popular caterer, will provide and have charge of the Restaurant.
Birgfeld's full Band is engaged.
Members are respectfully requested to waive their privilege of free admission.
Single admission tickets, $1.
Admission Tickets, including ladies, $2. 10 12 6t
POINT BREEZE PARK.—The race to come off to-day has been postponed on account of the weather. 10

CIGARS.
FUGUET & SONS'
STANDARD CIGARS,
Retailed by leading grocers and dealers; each box trade-marked
Under "MARIANA RITA" brand, nineteen varieties—genuine "ALL HAVANA" CIGARS, the best our importation.
Under "FRA DIAVOLO" brand, five varieties; all high grade "HAVANA-FILLER" CIGARS.
We continue our importations of HAVANA CIGARS by each direct Havana steamer.
S. FUGUET & SONS,
10 1 15t 6p No. 22 S. FRONT Street.

FURNITURE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO BE SOLD, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
at prices much below usual rates.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
8 27 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
J. T. DELACROIX,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS
Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,
Wholesale and Retail.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 37 South SECOND St.,
9 12 stuth3m5p Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

MEDICAL.
RHEUMATISM
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.
The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22 stuth1f BELOW MARKET.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
N. W. corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts.,
Solicits the accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and trades in general. Prompt and careful attention given to the interests of our Depositors and Correspondents.
9 25 1m5p E. S. HALL, CASHIER.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 25 6p

THE NEVADA SILVER MINES.

Lively Sketches of a Mining Region.

The following lively sketches of a journey through the silver-mining districts of Nevada are given by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*:—

"A mining city is like no other in the world. A railroad train beside it is a starveling, a regular slow coach. The rise of the former is a matter of six months' high pressure. At the end of that period it will contain glittering saloons, luxurious gaming houses, excellent stores, superb restaurants, and confectioneries bursting with plenitude and profusion. The 'pace' keeps step with the quantity of bullion turned out by the mines. Multiply the production of silver bars, and you multiply the luxury, gayety and looseness of the population. Let the mills shut down, one after another, and the mines begin to 'peter out,' and the canter declines into a slow limp. Austin just now is decidedly too lean for its clothes. Of all its silver mills only one is pounding the rock into powder, and there is a new discovery over at 'White Pine,' sixty miles east, whither many of its idle citizens are thronging. Now, White Pine is not a new district, but, scratching on its surface, some of those owning locations there suddenly turned up a bed of chloride silver ore of almost fabulous richness. Specimens are numerous on the streets and in the windows of Austin, many of them worth $10,000 a ton. Day and night you see parties starting for the new ledge. Five hundred adventurers are already on the ground, hunting for locations of ore or water privileges. One man has laid claim to a contiguous snow bank, which he retails to saloon-keepers to ice their drinks. Restaurant and lodging-house keepers, traders of the Hebrew persuasion, gamblers, and roughs are sending on detachments.

GASTRONOMIC.

"Somebody has to pay for the luxury that reigns over a town like Austin. The free-handed miner contributes his share. The traveller comes in for his. A shave costs fifty cents in coin, a newspaper twenty-five, a decent room to lodge in, $1·50 a day; boot-blacking, twenty-five cents; ripe fruit, teamed from California, $1 a pound; goods and groceries in proportion. Two of the eating-houses are chotcely kept, and a meal can be obtained for one dollar that could hardly be excelled in Cincinnati. At the leading restaurant in Austin, kept by a Frenchman, you can almost imagine yourself in Paris, when the viands are brought to table. The proprietor is not afraid to disclose his gastronomic processes, for from the street you enter his kitchen, and pass through into the neat and inviting dining-room. You can see the juicy *cotelettes* frizzing over the bright coals, and inspect your steak, if you choose, from the moment it goes on the gridiron until it glides into the dish and is irrigated with steaming nut-brown gravy.

"From Salt Lake westward good bread is the rule. It is made from California flour, to which some of its excellence is due, but the art of making it is surprisingly well understood in this region. The butter, however, is decidedly interior. The 'grass taste' is very materially wanting in the best and freshest, for there is no grass here, no turf, no lawns, nor meadows that deserve the name. Wages in Austin are lower than formerly. Miners receive in coin four dollars per day, laborers three dollars, and skilled mechanics four to six dollars. Common board costs ten dollars a week. The gentlemanly bankers discount first-class paper at two per cent. a month.

STAGE ROBBERS.

"When stage robbers pounce down on their victims they command all to elevate their hands over their heads, on penalty of brains blown out. One villain holds the lead horses, one covers the driver with a revolver, one assumes the same kind office for the passengers, and the fourth does the fumbling and rifling, considerately sparing the ladies if any happen to be there.

SALT.

"We have just returned from a trip of two hundred and forty miles into Southeastern Nevada, a region that three years ago was marked on the map 'unexplored.' The journey required eight days of staging, four down and four back. The first day carried us to the mining town of Belmont, a two year older, and a pocket edition of Austin, with its lodging houses, billiard saloons, glittering drinking houses, and French restaurants. Between Austin and Belmont a salt marsh was pointed out, with the remark that 'it is the best paying property in Nevada.' The salt granules rise to the surface during the long summers, and can be scraped off at the rate of several tons per day.

"Salt is extensively used in the reduction of silver ore, and this ooze from the earth sells, on the ground, for two and a half cents a pound. Twenty thousand dollars a year for scraping tree salt from a few acres is pretty generous pay. As the yield is inexhaustible and the demand increasing, it is safe to say that a Nevada salt marsh is better than a silver mine. Belmont has a forty-stamp silver mill, most elaborately and confidingly built by stockholders in New York, who were never within two thousand miles of their imposing property. The mines intended to run it have not been sufficiently developed; so the splendid establishment is shut up, and Belmont languishes.

HOT SPRINGS.

"The second day's ride took us to a little mining town called Hot Creek, which has suffered the misfortune of having its one silver mill burnt down. Hot Creek stands at the mouth of a massive, magnificent canon, bestlung with precipices, and picturesque for every foot of its six miles' winding way. A few feet from the hotel in the valley are a cluster of boiling springs, that bubble up from the bowels of the earth strongly charged with sulphur and other chemicals. The springs number eight or ten, and range from the boiling point down to 'as hot as you can bear it.' A little bathing-booth and a wash tub on the brink show that they are utilized, and we are told that it was not uncommon to cook eggs and meat in this devil's laboratory.

"One of the hottest of the springs is not pressed into culinary servitude, because it has the quality of discoloring all metals, including gold and silver. A Hot Creeker has a theory for the springs. He insists that they issue from a 'brevet hell,' close at hand. The hot water takes its way down the valley, and runs for several hundred yards before its temperature becomes endurable. The rushes and other vegetation that spring up on the banks of this ardent creek are of the rankest texture, and a green so rich and deep that it is quite a novel feast to the eye. The fact is noted as curious, that on one side of the canon the springs are all hot, and on the opposite side, fifty yards distant, all cold.

INDIANS.

* * * "At different points we observed specimens of two tribes of Indians—the Shoshone and Pah Utes. Near Belmont a party of Shoshones were seated on the sunny side of a wayside tavern, engaged in playing Indian poker, a game of which they are extremely fond. A twittering old squaw, with her feet incased in a pair of prodigious cowhide boots, appeared to be the expert, and she raked down the silver half dollars with the composed countenance of a Fourth street professional. The Pah-Utes are of a more wretched type, half nude and half idiotic.

"The Shoshones circulate through the streets of Austin, the men wearing European apparel and displaying a broad taste for American indulgence in wheat bread and fire-water. The squaws followed them around with a sort of abject contentment, performing all the drudgery, and seemingly satisfied with being both slave and wife of the so-called braves. They dress in filthy rags, carry immense baskets on their backs, strapped up pappooses under their arms, and know nothing of tenderness or considerate treatment from their brutal lords."

PRESENTS FOR AN AFRICAN PRINCE.—The presents which the King of Prussia is sending to the Sultan of Burnu (Central Africa) consist of a throne in embroidered velvet, a repeater, a dozen other watches of the ordinary kind in gold and silver, six needle-guns, twelve revolvers, six burnous worked with gold thread, six plain ones, several dozens of fez caps, coral necklaces and perfumes. His African Majesty had manifested a desire to receive a carriage, but the difficulty of forwarding it was too great. It would have had to be taken in pieces, and transported on the backs of camels across the whole of the Sahara; and as there are no coach-builders at Burnu, men would have had to be sent from Europe to reconstruct the disjointed vehicle. Besides, this monarch already employs in a very curious fashion a *calèche* which Queen Victoria gave him. On solemn occasions his Majesty has the equippage drawn by the grandees of his court, he himself marching on foot by the side.

Ancient Glaciers in North Wales.

A correspondent of the London *Times* directs attention to the interesting proofs of the former existence of glaciers in the neighborhood of Conway, in North Wales. A member of the Alpine Club some years ago announced the discovery of moraines and other tracts of glaciers on and around Snowdon. To many travellers, however, Snowdon is out of the way; and those who can make a short visit only to Wales, or who go no further than the watering places on the northwest coast from Rhyl to Llandudno and Aber, will be glad to be told that they can most easily visit a spot supplying the clearest evidence that there was a time, though long before the dawn of history, yet geologically so recent that the surface of the country and the sea level were the same as they now are, when the valleys of our coast were filled with glaciers and the hills covered with perpetual snow—when Britain, in fact, had the climate now found on the coasts of Greenland and Labrador.

Traces of moraines are found in the valley of the Guffyn. This vale is some six or eight miles long, and lies immediately to the north-east of Conway; it is between two spurs of upturned silurian strata descending from the inland side of Penmanbach, one of the mountains of the Snowdonin range, to nearly the level of the sea. On the western rock is built Conway Castle; between this and the eastern ridge is the little bay in which Stephenson built his first tubular bridge. The traveller leaving Conway by the Guffyn-gate, and tracing the little stream until he comes to the watermill near Guffyn Church, to the west of the mill-pool, and where three lanes meet, will see a fine section of an ancient moraine, the bulk formed of fine ground-down *debris* of granite rock, in which are irregularly imbedded waterworn boulders, of sizes varying from that of a pea to a cart. Further up a grove of trees is found on another moraine. Following the road, he will find on either side and in the bed of the little stream blocks of stone deeply cut with parallel grooves and fine scratchings. The grooves and scratchings often at very different angles. These can only be produced by the ice action of glaciers. The blocks are often found weather-worn and covered with lichens. Still higher up the valley the visitor will observe, near a farm-house called Bryn Donssie, another moraine. The smaller hills near, lying in the centre of the valley, are strewn with boulders covered with ice markings. The tops of all these hills are rounded off, and their smooth outlines form a contrast to the sharp and rugged edges of the tops of the flanks of the valley."

The Late Dean Milman.

INCIDENTS OF HIS LIFE—HIS LAST DAYS.

The London *Telegraph* says:—"With the death of Dean Milman, a familiar and welcome presence has passed away from the society of London. It was not only his personal repute, his charm of manner, his kindness of nature, his rich fund of anecdote and reminiscence, and his varied knowledge that endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; but of later years there also hung about him a sort of reflected glory. Past Master as he was in the craft of letters, he had seen the rise and decline of a dozen literary schools. He had been the companion, acquaintance, friend, and fellow-worker of well-nigh every author during several generations. He had taken the town by storm with *Fazio*, in the days when Miss O'Neill was in the fulness of her repute; he had lived to see the heroine's part played by Ristori at the height of her prestige; he had been known and honored as an author when Walter Scott, Byron, Shelley, and Keats were the heroes of the day; he had formed part of the society of which Sydney Smith, Southey, Jeffrey, Brougham, Macaulay, and Lockhart were the ornaments; he had been associated with Thackeray, Bulwer, Tennyson, Dickens, and every man of the brotherhood who formed the elder generation of recent writers; and few authors of any mark were so young that they had not been honored by the notice of the kindly patriarch whose love of letters, and of all who studied them, endured to the very last.

"As his years advanced the Dean was fond of saying, half in jest and half in earnest, that he had found out the best way to answer a criticism—it was to outlive the critic; and it may fairly be admitted that part of his latter celebrity was due to the fact that he had outlived so many authors of his own day. But in his time Milman did yeoman's service to the cause of letters. As a poet, his repute has long been assigned to the second, if not the third, order of merit. 'Samor' and 'Bel-hazzar' are known no longer on the shelves of circulating libraries. And yet to men weary of the slipshop rhythm, contorted melody, and overstrained sentimentalism which characterize much of our later poetry, there is something invigorating in the well poised, full-measured lines of 'The Fall of Jerusalem;' the verses are so good, that the reader's only wonder is why they have not the unmistakable ring of genuine song. They are not poetry, perhaps; but they are curiously like poetry."

A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"There was a charm about his society which it is difficult to analyze or describe. There was something very venerable in his age, and his wonderful store of knowledge on all subjects; but this was relieved in the most delightful manner by the fire, the eagerness, the universal interest in whatever was going on, which gave a character to his conversation, and these characteristics again were blended in a very touching way with the most affectionate gentleness and beauty of demeanor. It is hardly a fancy to say that Dean Milman was a sort of incarnation of the best and happiest aspects of the Church to which he belonged; of the manly sense and freedom which, especially in the last century, inspired so many great writers; of the social brilliancy and knowledge of the world which ought to distinguish a body so closely connected with public life, and of the personal goodness, tenderness, and charity we all like to associate with the character of an English clergyman. If we had more men like him, we should not hear so much of the dangers of the Church. But he is gone, and the circumstances under which such men were bred up to sustain the dignities of the Church are changed, and will not, we fear, be restored."

The London *Times* remarks:—"Dean Milman throughout life was a supporter of liberal opinions, both in religion and politics, though into the sphere of political action he did not often care to intrude. It is, however, to be remembered and recorded in his favor that in 1865 he incurred considerable obloquy in clerical circles by advocating a relaxation in the terms of subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles.

"With Dean Milman—scholar, poet, historian, and divine in one—has passed away one of the last links which joined the scholarship of the eighteenth century with that of the present. It seems passing strange that we should only now be recording the decease of a scholar who, as a young man, sat at the feet of Elmsley, and was encouraged by him as an undergraduate of Brasenose, in the cultivation of that true poetic taste which afterwards ripened into such excellent fruit."

—The most successful lawyer in Virginia is the ex-Confederate General Bradley Johnson. His income is not less than $25,000. He eschews politics.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jones, convicted of burglary at Joliet, Ill., were married a day or two previous, and will spend an eight-year honeymoon in the State prison.

A Phase of London Life.

A curious Sunday scene in London is described by the *Times*:—

"Every Sunday morning, it seems, about 10 o'clock, a crowd of men and boys take possession of four streets within a few minutes' walk of the Great Eastern Railway station at Shoreditch. They belong to the roughest class, and they bring with them for sale the most nondescript collection of articles. Birds are the most numerous, and from them the scene is called the Shoreditch Bird Fair. Birds of all kinds are to be found—singing birds, common English birds, rare foreign birds, manufactured birds, with real bodies and false heads, or dyed birds, made 'beautiful forever' by Shoreditch Rachels. But the 'bird dealers' are only the centre of the fair. We read of dogs, mice, anatomical ponies, broken-down perambulators, old keys, locks, and hardware, and even fiddles and concertinas. The crowd, too, like an army, brings its camp followers—venders of pies and ginger beer, low betting men, and even a street preacher, whose quality may be imagined from his title of 'Black Jemmy the Cutler.'

"Beer and spirits cannot be openly sold, for it is Sunday and the hour of 'Divine service,' and the public houses and beer shops are shut. But the restriction is easily evaded. Holes are cut in partition walls, through which the drink is passed to the neighboring houses. Where two streets are parallel it is easy to admit customers into the back yard through an opposite house; and, in fact, the police have found parties of men sitting in the yards of public houses with barrels of beer by their side. The buying and selling at the fair is conducted with the usual noise, and amid the grossest and loudest obscenity and blasphemy. And all this on Sunday morning between 10 and 1 o'clock, and under the very shadow of two churches, which are so near that the shouts and curses of the fair interrupt the worship of the congregations, and the sound of the church organs is heard amid the indecencies of the crowd.

"Elaborate and ingenious devices are adopted for the purpose of obtaining liquor during the sales. There are in the parish of St. Matthias, with six thousand inhabitants, thirteen public houses and seven beer shops, and in the Holy Trinity Mission district a similar number. It is against the beer-shop keepers principally that the police have to contend in their efforts to prevent the illegal trade on Sunday mornings. Arrangements are made with the people of neighboring houses, so that the beer is passed out through the latter to those who demand it, and in some cases a beer house situated in one street has a means of communication through its back yard with another house in a different thoroughfare. One Sunday four policemen made their way into one of these places, and found about fifty or sixty men sitting in a yard with two barrels of beer in their immediate vicinity. Cases like this are frequent, but the difficulties in the way of depriving beer-shop-keepers of their licenses are so great that the police are comparatively powerless. When summoned, the offenders are fined, but they are seldom deterred by that from a repetition of the offense."

A Missionary Scene in China.

"Carleton" writes as follows to the Boston *Journal*, from Canton, China:—

"I preached every day to the Chinese," said Mr. Preston. "Would you like to see what sort of a congregation I have?"

"By all means."

We take our seats in sedans, and are carried through the streets, turning now to the right, now to the left, so often that I give up all attempts of keeping track of our whereabouts, and trust that we shall get back again all safe. We come into one of the principal streets at last, and stop before a little store kept by the missionaries for the sale of books. Dozen of people are already there waiting for the opening of the doors. It is 1 o'clock, and the tide of life surging through the streets is at its flood. A preacher would have a slim audience in State street at 'Change hour, but the Chinese are an old people, their empire is finished, their civilization complete, and time is a drug. They have abundant leisure, while we foreign barbarians are worrying and hurrying ourselves to death. The doors are opened, and we enter the chapel—a room with a large window at the further end behind the desk, brick walls, settees capable of seating two hundred or more. In five minutes the room is full. Sitting by the desk, I have an opportunity to study the audience. On the front seats are some literary students—young men who are studying for official employment, well dressed in white, clean frocks and trowsers, their pigtails neatly braided. Here at my right hand, as I face the audience, is a coolie with the three bundles done up in brown paper and a porter bottle in his arms. He has stepped in to rest himself a few minutes, to hear what the "foreign devil" has to say. Behind him is another coolie wearing his broad brimmed hat. On the other end of the bench, at my left hand, a man with a moustache—a sign that he is a grandfather, or custom has established it that none but grandfathers can wear hair on their upper lip. Men of all ages, all conditions, from the well-to-do merchant down to the poor wretch who lives on rice and snails, citizens and strangers from up country, composed the audience.

These men are actuated by various motives—love of novelty or curiosity to hear a foreigner talk fluently in their language. They are not accustomed to hear public speaking; they have their story-tellers, but no gatherings where arguments are put forth. Very few of them are seekers after truth, and their conceptions of the Christian religion are exceedingly low, but yet every day they flock to this chapel to hear this American preacher, a short, thick-set, good-natured man, who understands their language perfectly, and who is well read in their literature.

His subject is the conflict between good and evil—holiness and sin.

A young man with bright eyes, a student, breaks in:—

"If your doctrine is true, why don't you foreigners practise it; why do you bring opium to China?"

A home question, practical, right to the point. The audience all alert to hear what Mr. Preston will say.

"There are wicked men all over the world, and if foreigners bring opium to China you must have nothing to do with it."

The laugh which goes up shows that the audience appreciate the reply.

"Why did you make war upon China?" another one asks, while the man with a moustache put this question:—"Why do you come and take the cooties and make slaves of them?" The replies are evidently satisfactory, for the audience maintains its good humor to the end.

This brief sketch of the meeting is sufficient to show those who support missions that one great difficulty in the way of missionary effort in this empire is the attitude of England on the opium question. The people are ready to hear, but they suppose that the missionaries are in the pay of foreign Governments, and that all their talking about a new religion is a political game. The church connected with the Presbyterian mission numbers between thirty and forty members. The Church of England, the London Missionary Society, and the English Wesleyans have missionaries at Canton.

The Hungarian Jews.

A German paper gives a curious account of the history and present position of the Jews in Hungary. In the eleventh century King Koloman issued several decrees allowing them to acquire land and regulating their commercial relations with the Christian inhabitants, and in the thirteenth they not only occupied important positions in the administration, but two of them obtained the title of Count. Bela II (1251) gave them many valuable privileges; among others that of having their own courts of justice and of exercising exclusive control over their schools. He also decreed that when a Jew is the defendant in a civil or criminal action, the testimony of a Christian against him shall not be received unless it is confirmed by a Jewish witness. These privileges have been continued to the Jews ever since, notwithstanding the prejudice with which they have always been regarded by the lower classes in Hungary. Matthew Corvinus appointed a Christianized Jew Ban of Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia; and Ferdinand III permitted the Hungarian Jews to hold a council at Nagy-Ida in 1650, which was visited by great numbers of their race from various parts of Europe and Asia. The number of Jews now in Hungary is three hundred and thirty thousand, and they have recently claimed to be placed in all respects on an equal footing with the Christians. This claim has been favorably received in the Hungarian Diet, where steps are being taken to give it effect. The Hungarian Jews have long ago given up the dream of a new Jerusalem; not one of them attended the Jewish meeting assembled in New York in 1824 for the purpose of establishing an independent Jewish State. In 1847 the great majority of the Jewish population of Hungary were active supporters of Kossuth, who, they hoped, would give them the same rights as those enjoyed by the Christians.

Heidelberg.

Heidelberg lies in the valley of the Neckar, and is surrounded by the most charming scenery. I arrived there in the midst of a great semi-annual fair, which gave me an excellent opportunity of seeing German costumes, manners, and life. On the public square and in the broader streets, long lines of wooden booths were erected, and goods of every conceivable description exposed for sale. There were also exhibitions of "Punch" and "Judy," of wax-work, and of second-rate pictures and statuary, and booths of fortune-tellers and clairvoyants.

Then there were stalls in which there was perpetual cooking, and from whose savory windows waffles and cakes, nondescript and marvellous, were urged in their smoking charms upon all passers-by. There was an untold amount of beer-drinking, undoubtedly with its concomitant stupidity and brutishness; but there was no demonstrative drunkenness, no riot, no loud talking. With thousands of people spending the night in these booths, which extended to within a few feet of my window, I should not have known, an hour after nightfall, that there was a stranger in the city. This may have been in part due to a bad cause, for beer is a soporific of no little efficacy.

The morning market at Heidelberg presents a very amusing spectacle. There is no market building or place; but for nearly half a mile on each side of the principal street the market women arrange themselves on the margin of the sidewalk, facing the middle of the street, almost in uniform, with coarse gingham dresses, and gingham handkerchiefs tied over their heads. Each has a basket at her feet, and each holds in her hands a specimen of her wares—one a goose, another a head of cabbage, another a pat of butter on a cabbage leaf. The purchasers pass between the two rows, examine the articles as they are extended for inspection, and make their purchases from the baskets.—*Peabody's Reminiscences of European Life.*

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$1,101,400 par.	Market value, Cost, $1089,679 20,	$1,102,862 50
	Real Estate	26,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 38
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $976 00; estimated value	3,017 00
Cash in Banks	$103 017 10	
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Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF *NORTH AMERICA*,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are not excelled 1 27

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
OFFICE OF U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,
Cor. HOUSTON & GARDEN Sts (entrance on Greene),
NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 21, 1868. (P. O. Box 4811.)
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, October 24, 1868, at 12 M., for the purchasing of condemned cannon, shot, shell, scrap, wrought and cast iron, brass, and other ordnance stores, located at the following points on the Atlantic coast, to wit: Fort Sumtion and Redoubt Forts Wadsworth, Lafayette, Columbus, and Schuyler, and Castle Williams, in New York Harbor; Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Conn.; Fort Adams and Walcott, Newport Harbor, R. I.; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.; Fort Knox, Bucksport, and Forts Preble and Scammel, Portland Harbor, Me.; Forts Pickens and Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, Fla.; Mobile; and Forts Gaines and Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala.
This sale contemplates the disposition of 79 cannon in New York Harbor, estimated as weighing 427,033 pounds; 28 cannon in Portland Harbor, estimated as weighing 108,500 pounds; 42 cannon in Newport Harbor, estimated as weighing 268,500 pounds; 19 cannon in New London Harbor, estimated as weighing 96,645 pounds; 119 cannon in Pensacola Harbor, estimated as weighing 811,687 pounds; 20 cannon in Mobile Harbor, estimated as weighing 169,400 pounds; 20 cannon in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., estimated as weighing 109,962 pounds.
Also smaller lots at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, Oswego N. Y., and Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.
The condemned shot and shell, amounting in the aggregate to 1,196,464 pounds, are in quantity at each of the above-mentioned forts; also, scrap wrought iron, amounting in the aggregate to 468,381 pounds. Full and complete catalogues of the property offered can be had on application to this office, the Ordnance Office at Washington, and to the commanding officer of the different forts. Terms, cash: ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance; all other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.
The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.
Bidders will state explicitly the fort or forts where they will accept stores, and the number and kinds they propose to purchase.
Deliveries will only be made at the forts.
Proposals will be addressed to Brevet-Colonel S. Crispin, Major of Ordnance, U. S. A., indorsed "Proposals for purchasing condemned ordnance and ordnance stores."
S. CRISPIN,
Brevet-Colonel, U. S. A.
9 24 4w Major of Ordnance.

CHOICE MULES, ETC., AT AUCTION.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9, 1868.
Will be sold at public auction, under the supervision of Brevet Colonel A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, October 19, commencing at 10 o'clock, the following stock and unserviceable quartermaster stores, to wit:—

40 choice Mules,	9 Horses,
200 Army Wagons,	6 Carts,
5 two-horse do.,	50 Wagon Wheels,
1 Spring do.,	30 Ambulance do.,
1 Hand-cart,	26 Saddles, assorted,
10 000 lbs. assorted Iron,	300 lbs. H. S. Nails,
15,000 lbs. Steel,	3893 Grain sacks,
	1000 lbs. Cast-steel.

Spades, Axes, Shovels, Tools, Stoves and Pipe, Buckets, etc. etc.
Cart, Ambulance, and Mule Harness.
Attention is particularly called to this lot of Mules which are only sold for want of use.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. P. BLUNT,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M.,
10 15 3t Acting Depot Quartermaster.

AUCTION.
OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8, 1868.
Will be offered at public auction, at the Subsistence Storehouse, at Sixth street wharf, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 20th of October, at 11 o'clock A. M., about:—
300,000 pounds Desiccated Mixed Vegetables.
The attention of hotel and boarding-house keepers is called to it, as it is capable of making an excellent soup. Livery-stable owners and stock-raisers are also requested to examine it. Terms, cash in Government funds. Samples can be seen at any time at the place of sale, the Monument lot on Fourteenth street, or at the office of the undersigned.
10 13 6t G. BELL, C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 29, 1868.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., October 21, 1868, for TRANSPORTATION OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS AND STORES from Charleston S. C

BEN WADE.

He Makes a Forcible Comparison.

Senator Wade delivered a characteristic speech in Cincinnati on the 10th inst. It was his maiden speech of the campaign, and was unusually bitter and pungent. We make the following extracts:—

SCOTT, M'CLELLAN, HOOKER, GRANT.

Now, sir, I occupied a position during the war in Congress, and I made it my duty to be more than ordinarily observant of what passed in the military line. I was on that committee called the Committee on the Conduct of the War. I endeavored to watch the actions of every military man as well as I could. I need not tell you, sir, that everything seemed to go entirely wrong for a great while. We tried McClellan, and I now beg to say, for I may have said, unintentionally, that he never did anything right, because he has awarded generalship to General Grant, and I was afraid he had not the honesty or the shrewdness to do that; but I give him the credit of that.

Now, sir, I have watched General Grant. Your affairs all went wrong until General Grant was made General-in-Chief. I wish I had time to go, step by step, along with the management of our general officers from the time of Generals Scott and McClellan and Hooker and all the rest until it came into the hands of General Grant; but I will only sum up by saying what you all know, that up to that time everything went so adverse that the Democratic party triumphed every time we met with disaster and defeat. They went finally to Chicago to select their candidate, and there they openly declared, in the face of the enemy, triumphant so far, that we never could conquer them; that four years of failure had shown that we could not conquer the South.

GRANT AND M'CLELLAN AS GENERALS.

And then General Grant was placed at the head of affairs, and from the time that he took the helm military affairs are shown to have straightened up in every department of that great and terrible conflict, involving the action of more than a million of men, scattered from the Gulf to the Potomac and from the Indian country to the Atlantic Ocean, covering a territory of accursed enemies wider spread and more malignant and determined than ever was overrun and conquered by Napoleon Bonaparte or by Julius Cæsar. General Grant took the helm; he seemed to comprehend the whole field. Your armies were put in the right places; they had their orders to co-operate. He straightened out your army in all its parts, the brave boys then under his command seconding with a bravery and courage never excelled, nor even equalled, by any other soldiers on God's earth, enabling that great commander by degrees to gather in upon all quarters of the enemy, moving upon their works until he conquered and crushed the bones of this giant.

I have not the hardihood to say McClellan was not a general; he was a general; he was a kind of political general from the start. First of all he hadn't courage or capacity; nor had he the will. He was their candidate for the Presidency as soon as he showed his hand. Men do not like to kill their constituents—(laughter)—and he held off and did just nothing at all, keeping an army of two hundred thousand men on the banks of the Potomac eleven long months, suffered your capital to be beleaguered, approached by the enemy, and your communications to be all cut off but one during that time, and that by a foe not numbering forty thousand men.

A Paris Habit, and Foul at That.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* writes as follows:—

Among the curiosities of Paris life decidedly are the small carts which, from 5 to 6 o'clock every morning, call at the back gates of embassies, palaces, ministeres, restaurants, hotels, and great houses in general, to purchase the remains of the entremets, desserts, and dinners in general, left, not by the upper ten thousand only, but likewise by their servants, and sold every morning by their cooks to the emissaries of a race of costermongers called "arlequins," whose stalls at the "Halles" are furnished forth by these "baked meats" which made their *debut* at the tables of those who rule our destinies. The carts are closed in, and recognizable by the sort of chimneys in the top to admit of free circulation of air; the remains are thrown *pele-mele* into the carts, and paid for by weight. You may imagine the aspect presented by this *olla podrida* when it reaches the "arlequin" stall. The first process is the *triage*, or sorting—a work of no small difficulty when portions of lobster *a la* Mayonnaise besmeared with soup *a la* Julienne have to be extracted from the remains of a fruit tart in which they are imbedded. The most presentable morsels are pared, cleaned (?), and arranged on a dish, this process taking place in some remote corner, far from human ken, as, naturally, its mysteries would not attract customers. Strange to say, by 12 o'clock these scraps off rich men's plates are eagerly bought up by a certain class of poor who prefer the savory flavor to more wholesome food. What cannot be sufficiently pared and arranged for human appetite is sold for the food of pet house dogs. Italian greyhounds, and such like aristocratic quadrupeds. The bones, however, found in this detritus are carefully put aside, and sold to the manufacturers of concentrated meat-essence lozenges, and by them, after they have boiled them down, sold to the makers of animal black, much in demand by house painters, etc. But to return to our friends the "arlequins." This trade of buying up the remains of our friends' side dishes and second courses is by no means a bad one—many of those who pursue it retiring at the end of a few years on four or five hundred a year. *Pas mal!* The next branch of this trade is the bakers *en vieux*, which reminds one of the sign which attracts many a true lover of antiquities, "Marchond de Meubles en Vieux." Ancient furniture, even though stained by age and rust, we all appreciate; but ancient bread, stained by ink and mould, we scarcely relish. Yet it is a remunerative trade to collect the crusts thrown away by college boys or dropped by these careless youngsters in their playgrounds, trampled on and inked oftentimes, but gathered by *chiffoniers* and sold to these second-hand bakers, and by them sorted. The cleanest of these soiled and uninviting crusts are dried in an oven, rasped, and then sold for the "croute au pot," with which soup all familiar with French cuisines are well aquainted. Furthermore these choice bits of old bread are cut up into the three-cornered morsels which, fried in butter, adorn the dishes of the vegetables, etc., we enjoy at our favorite restaurant. But there yet remains a mass of mud-stained, dust-soiled scraps which once were bread; this is worked up in a mortar, pulverized, and sold as the *chapelure blanche* in which our cutlets are dressed, or, to use the technical term, *pane;* and as the *chapelure brune* which is sifted over the small hams called *jambonneaux*. There still remains a dust which it has been impossible to work up—this is blackened in the oven and reduced to an impalpable black powder, mixed with honey, to which are added a few drops of peppermint, and sold as an infallible cure for toothache, for which ailment it is said to be quite as efficacious as anything "recommended by the faculty."

Scotch Marriages.

An English paper says:—"The changes proposed in the marriage law of Scotland are sweeping, and appear likely to provoke a great amount of opposition. The most Protestant country in the world is the only one that has remained unshaken in its adherence to the ancient canon law, the leading principle of which is that mere 'consent makes marriage.' How fruitful this charmingly simple and lamentably loose rule has been in ruinous litigation the records of the Scottish courts and of the English House of Lords abundantly attest, and if it were universally acted upon few people north of the Tweed would be able to tell whether they were married or not. But the practice of our Scottish brethren in this respect is better than their theory. 'Regular marriages,' after publication of banns, at which ministers officiate, are most in favor, and are, indeed, considered the truly correct thing. But large numbers of the lower orders are said to be driven to marry irregularly, or to live in concubinage, by the exactions of the parish clerks, to whom parties wishing to publish the banns are compelled to apply. These officers have a sliding scale of their own, ranging from 7s. 6d. to a guinea for publication on three successive Sundays, which many of them double when they publish twice on one Sunday, and triple when all the three publications take place on the same day—an irregular course, but one which is allowed to meet the wishes of folks who want to be married in a hurry. Everybody, it appears, grumbles at these exactions, but the sessions clerk stands out for his dues, and, like another Old Man of the Sea, he is too firm in his seat to be shaken off."

THE RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT HILL.—The resignation of Thomas Hill, D. D., of his office of President of Harvard College, has been tendered and accepted. The office having become vacant by the death of Cornelius Conway Felton, LL. D., on the 26th of February, 1862, the Corporation made choice of Thomas Hill, D. D., late President of Antioch College, Ohio, as his successor, and this appointment was confirmed by the Board of Overseers on the 6th of the next October. His inauguration took place on Wednesday, March 4, 1868, when Josiah Quincy, Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, and Dr. Walker, ex-Presidents, honored the occasion, and Governor John A. Andrew invested him with the office, remarking:—"It is worthy the best ambition of a wise man, a faithful citizen, and a cultivated scholar." It is understood that Dr. Hill will resume his residence in Waltham. Several gentlemen are named as his successor. Among the most favorably mentioned are J. Lothrop Motley and Professor Peabody.—*Boston Journal.*

—An English justice sent a boy to prison for a month for stealing eight apples, valued at a penny.

—Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, has nearly recovered from the effects of his late accident.

—Edwin Forrest is said to have paid transportation to New York, board, and admission for a New Hampshire admirer.

—The Zouave Jacob does not take pay for his miraculous cures, but expects every patient to buy one of his photographs.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

ELEVEN DAILY TRAIN—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868. Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN street, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Manch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Manch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at Intermediate Stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate stations.

At 3:15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA,

From Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:00 and 8:30 P. M.

11:05 A. M. and 2:00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office. No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.....$2·25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail.....3·00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.....3·00

At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.....3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P.M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

At 1:30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line, Fare $3·25.

The 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

From Kensington Depot.

At 7:00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,

From Market st. Ferry (upper side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

September 14, 1868. 6 15

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the Interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 5:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:22 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:00, and 6:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P.M., passing Reading at 1:20 A. M., 1:34 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Penna. Ivania Express from Pittsburg, at 2:50 and 5:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M., passing Reading at 4:44 and 7:06 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M. and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 6:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $62·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:45 noon, 8:00, and 8 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Fort Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 6 A. M., and for the principal Stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia.....10:40 P. M.
" " Williamsport.....3:20 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie.....9:25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia.....11:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport.....8:35 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie.....9:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport.....6:25 P. M.
" " arrives at Lockhaven.....7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie.....10:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport.....10:15 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia.....7:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie.....7:45 P. M.
" " Williamsport.....8:15 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia.....5:00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 1, 6, 9¼ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9¼, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 6 and 9¼ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and Intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 15 Superintendent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A ship memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 228 S. Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 14, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train.....8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:00, and 9:00 P. M.
Fast Line.....11:40 A. M.
Erie Express.....11:40 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....2:00 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation.....4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train.....5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express.....8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express.....11:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express.....12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running to Williamsport only Saturday night. On Sunday night passenger will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express.....7:45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express.....7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation ... 8:20 A. M., 5:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express.....7:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train.....9:10 A. M.
Fast Line.....9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train.....12:30 P. M.
Erie Express.....3:40 P. M.
Day Express.....5:10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
CAPT. F. D. M'KOY, Continental Hotel,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 22 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:0 P. M. The 5:00 P. M Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 7:00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and South-west, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:20 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:35 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:0 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day

[7 24] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES.

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS. No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments. Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock ben Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 9 wfm

GAS

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE BYRNES MURDER.

Investigation Before the Coroner this Morning—Evidence Elicited.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, Coroner Daniels held an inquest into the case of the two brothers, Christopher Byrnes, aged 23 years, and Edward Byrnes, aged 26 years, who were shot and killed on election night at Fourth and Monroe streets, in the Fourth ward.

Charles F. Specht, residing at No. 236 Shippen street, testified that Samuel Holt, James Pollock, with the Byrnes and himself, were, on election night, in Third street, above Catharine; thence we went to a tavern in Fourth street, near Monroe; while there Christopher Byrnes gave a cheer for the Niagara Hose; Holt, Pollock, and a young man named Prettyman pulled out blackjacks; we got outside the door; Holt then fired at me; I called out his name; I was carried to Hardy's drug store by two men named McAllister and McNulty; Hardy said I was dangerously wounded; I was then taken to the hospital; I left the hospital the next morning, and made a charge against the parties; I heard four shots fired; I saw Holt point the pistol at me, but saw nothing more, as I was carried away; I saw pistols in no other persons' hands.

Matilda Burton, living No. 332 Stanley street, testified that she was sitting on her door-step; heard the first shot fired; went to the corner; heard there three shots fired; saw Christopher Byrnes fall at the corner of Stanley street; ran to him and asked, "Who are you?" he said, "I'm shot," and spoke no more; the shot was fired by a small man, with light-colored pants on; I saw his arm raised, but could not recognize him; I ran away because the shots were coming in every direction.

Susan Burk, residing No. 2 Brunswick place, corroborated the testimony of the previous witness; she couldn't identify either Powell or Holt, the prisoners present at the hearing.

Mary Yeager, living at No. 326 Monroe street, testified that on the night in question she was standing on her own pavement; she heard children crying "murder;" saw a man running with a pistol in his hand; was told that there were three men lying dead at the corner; saw no one shot; can't positively say that I recognize the accused; I think the man whom I saw running with the pistol in his hand was a small man.

Virginia Lemon, living at No. 3 Brunswick place, was sworn, but knew nothing herself about the murders; her only knowledge was what she had gained from other parties.

Alfred J. Evans, living at No. 409 Harmony street, testified:—On the night of the occurrence was at work in my shop, No. 728 South Fourth street; heard the pistol shots; opened the door and was about going out; just at that moment a man in the street raised his arm and fired, with the exclamation:—"Taat will do," or "That is good;" I then shut the door; couldn't recognize the man who did the shooting; can't identify the prisoners.

Eilen Slaw, living at No. 3 Brunswick place, was sworn. Her testimony amounted to nothing. She was in company with the witness Virginia Lemon.

W. G. Reynolds, living in Guilford street, below Shippen, testified:—

On Tuesday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Holt, Pollock Specht, and the two Byrnes came into Dorer's, Third and Stanley streets; took a drink there; Holt pulled out a blackjack; he then began singing a song; Byrnes was also singing; the party was then put out, when Holt or Pollock said, "If they beef it on me I will kill her" (meaning Mrs Dorer); the place was then shut up; I walked away, and afterwards heard the pistol shots; walked up Monroe street in company with a man named Maloney; got about halfway between Taird and Fourth streets when I met Holt, and heard him say, "I put two of the —— —— out of the way;" to the best of my knowledge the prisoner is the man who made the confession; I have known him a long while; I am satisfied that he is the man by his voice; saw no persons with pistols in their hands; didn't see Powell there.

Thomas Brumley, living rear of No. 243 Concord street, testified:—Was standing at the corner of Third and Monroe streets; heard four shots fired; saw Sam Holt talking to two women and a man; Holt made the remark, "I put two of the —— out of the road;" know the prisoners; Holt is the one who made the expression; I was close by him when he uttered it.

Catherine Simons, living at No. 725 S. Fourth street, testified:—I keep a lager-beer house; on the night of the occurrence a crowd came into the place; Christopher Byrnes was with them; he asked for a drink; I treated them; they then left; I heard the shots while I was in the house.

Dr. Shapleigh testified that he made a *post-mortem* examination of the bodies of Edward Byrnes and Christopher Byrnes; they came to their death from gunshot wounds; he extracted the balls; Christopher also had a wound upon him that might have been made by a billy.

Officer George Sheets testified that he heard the women at the hose house make expressions that Holt had done the shooting; he arrested Powell, and found a revolver upon his persons with three barrels discharged.

Officer Hamlin testified that on the night of election word came to the Station House that two men had been shot; that they were at the Niagara Hose house; saw Holt go into a drinking saloon; arrested him and found a pistol on his person, a three-barrelled revolver.

Case adjourned until Saturday morning at ten o'clock.

THE WINTER HOMICIDE.—Upon the conclusion of the inquest into the Byrne's murder, the Coroner went into an investigation of the circumstances attending the killing of Frederick Winter, on Tuesday last, at Seventh and Shippen streets.

Several witnesses were examined. All gave testimony to the following:—Winter walked home; was crossing the street; a milk wagon, driven by a lad named James Hagan, rapidly came along; Winter struck the horse with his cane; the driver jumped out, approached Winter, asked him why he had struck the horse, and gave a blow upon Winter's head; the latter fell with his face to the ground, was picked up and carried into a house on Shippen street, where it was discovered he was dead.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh made a *post mortem* examination and gave the following testimony:—There was a slight bruise an inch and a half above the left eyebrow; this bruise was merely skin-deep; there was a dark appearance behind each ear, but in no manner different from what is usually seen after sudden death; there was no bruised appearance of the muscles beneath; the was no fracture of the skull; there was a clot of blood on the left side of the brain, and a large clot about the medulla oblongata.

This man was rather fat, but sickly in appearance; all the tissues were soft and flabby; the heart was dilated, flabby, and diseased; the internal lining membrane being of a dark red color from inflammation; the cause of the death of the deceased was compression of the brain from the clot of blood above described.

It is impossible to determine whether the bruise on the forehead was caused by a blow or a fall, or the exact cause of the formation of the clot; a severe jar from a fall or blow might have caused it.

After a short deliberation, the jury rendered the following verdict:—That the said Frederick Winter came to his death from violence (blow on the neck), at the hands of James Hagan, October 13, 1868, in Shippen street, below Seventh.

A DEADLY ASSAULT.—Daniel Dillon, a resident of the Seventeenth ward, has preferred the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, against one James Tague. The occurrence took place at Seventh and Thompson streets. Alderman Hood held the accused in $1500 bail to answer.

WIFE BEATERS.—Henry Schafer, living on Tenth street above Master, has been held by Alderman Hood to answer the offense of wife-beating.

Philip Carrol was overhauled yesterday while hammering his wife on the Wire bridge. Alderman Pancoast sent him below.

CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS.—Alderman Pancoast has committed William Barley for carrying concealed deadly weapons on election day.

MORE ELECTION ARRESTS.—On election day there was a general row at the polls at Twenty-second and Coates streets. Owen Flanagan, a deputy sheriff, was one of those who created the disturbance by assaulting Mr. Roney, one of the window book-keepers. Yesterday he was arrested, and on being given a hearing before Alderman Pancoast, was required to give bail in $1000 for trial.

Richard Wiggins, another of the disturbers of the peace, was held to bail in a like amount by the same magistrate.

John McCluskey, for being implicated in the same assault, was bound over by Alderman Hutchinson.

Richard Lodge was chased to Twenty-second and Wallace streets, into a grocery store, where, it is alleged, he cut a young man in the head. He was arrested and sent below by Alderman Pancoast.

A wagon containing a number of roughs, who were preparing for a grand row, was stopped on Broad street yesterday and emptied of its contents by the police. The parties were taken before Alderman Dallas, who bound them over for a breach of the peace and inciting to riot. They gave the names of Pat. Gibson, Jimmy Murtland, John Callahan, James Henry, Lawrence Burns, Oliver Connelly, Charles McConney, and Hughey Donnell.

THE MURDER OF POLICEMAN YOUNG—AID FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHANS.—Officer Young, who on the night of Tuesday last, was murdered by some unknown assassin at Eighth and Lombard streets, leaves a wife and six little children. At this period they are in want, and the mother, who will soon add another to the little group of fatherless children, is entirely incapable of doing anything for their relief. A number of kind hearted citizens, immediately upon the death of the Officer, learned the condition of his family, and have already taken active steps to alleviate their want.

They have commenced subscriptions for the support of the family, and now call upon all our good citizens to aid them in their noble endeavors. Officer Young was a quiet, orderly, respected citizen, and was sent to the place where he so unfortunately met with his fatal injuries upon the special plea of the citizens of that precinct.

Contributions, however small or large, will be thankfully received. Let them be sent to James C. Hand, Treasurer of the subscription fund, at the corner of Market and Decatur streets, to Daniel Haddock, at Sixth and Market streets, or to J. M. Maris, No. 711 Market street.

HOW SHE WOULD HAVE VOTED.—In a Market street car this morning, two gentlemen sitting opposite each other became very earnest in their discussion of the result of the election. One of them was a sound Republican, the other a rampant Democrat. Democracy was strongly opposed to a Registry law, or anything which would tend to secure a test of the opinions of the honest voters of this or any other community on the face of the earth. He said, "It was a relic of New England barbarism," and as he rose to leave the car declared "we had too much of New England." A mild little lady, sitting by his side, turned about, boldly confronted him, and exclaimed:—"We have not had enough of it yet, sir!"

A NATURALIZATION CASE.—On Monday, Edward Buckley, a member of the Rebel Democracy in the Nineteenth ward, swore out a warrant, before Alderman White, against William and Thomas Cope, two citizens of the same ward, charging them with having fraudulent naturalization papers. They were held for a hearing at noon to-day. These gentlemen put in an appearance, but the prosecutor was not there. The case was continued until Monday. It may be well to remark that the papers of these gentlemen bear date 1865, and not 1868, as was the case in all the frauds issued by the tipstaves of the Supreme Court.

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON.—This gifted English orator will deliver two lectures in this city during this and the next week. The first, the subject of which is "Daniel in Babylon," will be given in the Academy of Music to-morrow evening; and the second, "Florence and her Memories," on Monday evening, at the same place. Reserved seats can be procured at the Methodist Book Room, No. 1018 Arch street.

VINELAND, N. J.—The large fruit crop of grapes, peaches, and other productions has acted as an extra stimulant of this prosperous place, and an unusual number of people from all sections of the country are purchasing property and building houses. At the rate Vineland is now progressing, it will again double its population within the next three years.

RE-ELECTED.—Samuel W. Cattell, Esq., has been returned to Select Council from the Twenty-fourth ward, by a majority of three votes. Yesterday it was announced that his opponent had been elected.

A WHISKY CASE.—Daniel Mooney was before United States Commissioner Phillips to-day, charged with illicit distillation. Not being ready, the case was continued until Thursday.

THE RETURN JUDGES meet to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, for the purpose of counting the votes of Tuesday.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A KIND [illegible]

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—William H. Ruddiman, Prosecuting Attorney.—The court met this morning and resumed the trial of prison cases.

In the midst of the squalid, abandoned looking occupants of the prison dock sat a fair, blue-eyed lad of eleven or twelve summers, whose open, manly countenance in that strange place attracted the attention of many persons.

Mr. F. Ransford, a member of the Bar, on entering Court, was at once enlisted by the child's appearance into his interest, and in a gentle manner asked what offence he had committed. The little prisoner frankly confessed that he had, under the persuasion of an older boy, stolen two watches, but protested warmly that he did not appreciate the wrong he was doing. Mr Ransford at once appealed to the good nature of the private prosecutor, who generously consented to abandon the prosecution; to which charitable proposition Mr. Ruddiman kindly gave his assent.

Under his fortunate arrangement the indictment was submitted to the jury without evidence, and a verdict of no guilty rendered. Thus by the timely intervention of good-hearted gentlemen, instead of being branded as a felon, the penalty of his thoughtless deed, he was set at liberty with a clean record, for which he appeared to be truly grateful. No parent or acquaintance appeared in his behalf.

TRIVIAL CASES

Sarah Smith was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

James Brophy was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

Henry Holland was convicted of a charge of larceny.

William Fitters was acquitted of a charge of picking a gentleman's pocket.

Thomas B. Speakman was convicted of a charge of assault and battery.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Allison, P. J.—The only case tried this morning was that of The Girard Life Insurance and Trust Company, Executor, vs. David Blair, which was an action on a promissory note, and in which the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of $372.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judges Grier and Cadwalader.—The whole panel of jurors were in attendance to-day, but twelve gentlemen have not been selected for the trial of the following cause, the others were discharged until the 26th inst:—

Express Tilton, of New Jersey, vs. Frederick W. Carter, of Pennsylvania. This was an action of assumpsit to recover certain moneys alleged to be due the plaintiff from the defendant. According to the plaintiff's declaration it appears that he, a ship captain, and resident of New Jersey, was upon terms of intimacy, both business and social, with the defendant, a ship chandler of this city, and trusted him implicitly in money matters. In the course of their transactions the defendant became indebted to him in three different ways—first, by borrowing money; second, by receiving it for specific investments for plaintiff's benefit, and failing to return the proceeds; and; third, by retaining money given him in trust. In 1863 he borrowed of the plaintiff $2000, for which no security was taken, simply because the plaintiff had then most unbounded confidence in him. In 1865, when such a number of merchant vessels was employed in the Government service, he received $2700 for investment in the vouchers of such vessels as were lying in port awaiting payment from Government officials, which vouchers were bought at a discount, and cashed in full. Later he received a deposit ary check for $2765, and also £114, some shillings and pence, that had been earned on a voyage to South America, and ninety-two English sovereigns, and various other sums. In this manner he had obtained possession of some $5,000 belonging to plaintiff, for which he had failed to account, and for which and its interest, this suit was instituted. On trial.

NISI PRIUS—Chief Justice Thompson.—The Winslow Colliery vs. the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company. This was a bill in equity setting forth that the defendants were about constructing a branch road that would seriously injure a road built by the plaintiffs, and were taking possession of a certain piece of woodland already marked out and surveyed by the plaintiffs; for which reasons the plaintiffs prayed an injunction restraining the defendants from proceeding in these matters. Argued.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1.—Judge Stroud.—Worman & Stover vs. Warthman. An action on a book account to recover for paving stones sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiffs, $1774·20.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Thayer.—Matthews vs. Hoffman. An action on a judgment note. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $236.

John McCann vs. George Bikes. An action to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been done to premises by the defendant. On trial.

KENTUCKY.

The Perils of Assessors in the State.

From the Louisville Courier, Oct. 10.

On the 3d instant, Colonel Campbell and Colonel John T. Fox, United States Assessors for the Third District, set out from Elizabethtown with the intention of visiting a number of distilleries in their district, for the purpose of measuring the capacity of those establishments, according to their instructions from revenue headquarters in Washington. They visited six distilleries, but the last one they went to came very near winding up for good the measuring business in that section, so far as they were concerned. The institution was on Wolf creek, some nine miles northeast of Jamestown, and was owned by a gentleman named Wade, who received the assessors courteously, and offered them every facility for the work they had on hand. While they were in the distillery, a desperado, who goes by the name of Silas Reed Harris, and who heads a gang of ruffians equally unscrupulous with himself, rode up to where the buggy and horse of the officers were standing outside the distillery grounds. Here he was met by Wade, the proprietor, and two employes, to whom he imparted the somewhat unwelcome intelligence of his design to shoot the revenue officers at sight, and gave them to understand that his followers were not far distant. By some sort of strategy Wade then reached the guide who had conducted the imperiled officers, and making him understand the situation, Campbell and Fox were soon placed fully on their guard. Fox at first wanted to go out and shoot Harris, but was induced to afterwards change his mind. At this juncture the two employes seized the horse of Harris, and while the struggle that followed was going on, the buggy of the officers was hastily driven to the rear of the distillery, where they clambered in, and were soon off and out of sight, finally effecting their escape in safety by taking the road to Russell Springs. The road leading to Jamestown, which they had been expected to take, was strongly guarded by Harris' men. The officers arrived at Columbia that night.

Harris and his band are the only parties in the section visited who attempt to make any resistance to revenue officers, and they are in no way countenanced by the distillers or the people.

INDIA.

Shere Ali Khan's Conquests.

The telegram from India, forwarded by way of London, and through the Atlantic cable, and published in our telegraph columns, reports the present termination of a difficult war agitation which had been surging for many months from the scene of the Russian conquests in Central Asia towards the northwestern frontier of British India, and which frequently threatened dangerous complications, by the definite triumph of Shere Ali Khan, who is reckoned as a friend of the British.

By mail from Cabool we learn that Emir Shere Ali entered that city on the evening of Friday, August 14, and that Azim Khan fled with an escort of 300 sowars towards Turkestan, his intention being to join Abdool Rehman Khan at Balkh. Shere Ali was received with favor. He is very popular. All the passes were open and the roads clear. Sirdar Yakoob Khan holds Ghuzneen for his father, Shere Ali. Caboul was captured by Sirdar Ishmael Khan, late lieutenant of Sirdir Abdool Rahman Khan. He deserted Abdool Rahman and offered his services to Shere Ali, who declined them, but told him if he were in earnest to occupy Cabool. This Sirdar Ismael Khan did at once. We have no exact reports of a battle having been fought before the result between the troops of the contending parties. It was, however, believed that a most sanguinary engagement had taken place five or six miles distant from Cabool, between the troops of Sirdar Mahomed Khan on the one side and those of Sirdar Shamsoodeen Khan, the servant of the Emir Azim Khan, late Governor at Cabool, on the other.

Azim Khan, discouraged by the first defeat of his General and the strategy of Shere Ali, wrote to the Akhoond of Swat to ask for an asylum, should the destruction of the Turkestan army be completed. The war policy adopted by Shere Ali leaves the whole of the northwestern frontier at his feet without the possibility of further resistance arising, for some time, from any quarter, his immediate opponent having retreated towards the Russians.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The N. Y. *Times* this morning says:—

"The effect of the State elections of Tuesday was to advance the public funds on the entire list ½@¾ per cent. The result had already been anticipated in the gold room, and although there was a further decline of ¾ per cent. on the opening of the market, and the Treasury awards, for $300,000 were at 136·86@136·87 per cent, the market reacted on this scarcity of the cash gold, and the firmness of exchange to 136¾@137¼ per cent. before 2 o'clock. The initial announcement of the Treasury of awarding $300,000 per day to the best bidders, on sealed orders left with the Assistant Treasurer by eleven o'clock A. M., was not particularly promising for the Government, although the plan may work better under different circumstances from the peculiar condition of the market early this forenoon. The foreign exchanges are again firm on the basis of 109¾, 60 days, and 110¼ short sight on London, the terms of the leading banking houses. The actual business is not very large, but there is no inclination to accept lower terms in the present scarcity of what is called outside bills. It may be, however, that the demand for gold for cash delivery at a difference or consideration of one-sixteenth to one-eighth of one per cent per day will check the freedom of transactions in exchange. Money is easy to day at 6@7 per cent. to the brokers, with exceptions at 5 per cent. on Government collateral."

—The N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning says:—

"Money is active at 6@7 per cent. The banks and trust companies report an increasing demand and most only at 7 cents. The rate at the street continues 6@7 per cent. on miscellaneous securities, and balances continue to be left with Government dealers at 5 per cent.

"Sterling Exchange was firm at an advance in rates by leading dealers to 110¼. The gold market was affected by this advance."

Messrs. W. P. Wright & Co.'s Cotton Circular, per June, says:—

"In this market a week ago we quoted middling upland at 27½c.; we have had since a drop to 25½c., a recovery to 26½c., and a dull market on Monday and yesterday, closing tamely at the annexed quotations. The sales for the week have been 12,000 bales, chiefly to domestic consumers and speculators, foreign export are few, and they act with great caution, the decline in gold operating against them. Sales for December delivery have been made at 23@24c. for middling, the same grade for January delivery at 21c. Offers at 23c., for delivery in two weeks have been refused. There has been only a small business in taking cotton during the past week. Low middling, Charleston to Liverpool freight, ½d., at 23/32c. per pound.

"Following Liverpool and New York the Southern markets all declined and reacted, and all closed firmly with a fair business doing in each, at the quotations given in our telegraphic reports. In New Orleans the business is general for Great Britain, France, the North, and a good deal of speculation. The receipts are improving in staple, but are not of high grade. In Mobile the chief business is on Northern account for spinning and resale in this city in transit. Freights have improved to Liverpool by steam ⅝d., paid in full on the steamer Bolivar, sail, ½d. In Savannah there has been very little done so far by direct shipment to Liverpool or Havre. Eight vessels ready to load; some little cargoes by steam via New York to Liverpool, at 5d. The export is chiefly coastwise, a large proportion of which has been bought in the interior. To Charleston there has no far been little to do for Liverpool or Havre. The export is chiefly coastwise.

"The receipts at the ports show an increase this week, and we shall probably have a gradual increase each week until the maximum is reached. Planters are perfectly satisfied with present values, and will use every exertion to market their crops as speedily as possible.

"The exports are slightly increasing, and will be larger very soon. The storm of wind and rain of the 2d, 3d, and 4th inst, has done some injury to the crop in Georgia and Alabama. In Montgomery, Alabama, ten inches of rain fell in three days. Other portions of the cotton region may have suffered, but in a lesser degree. The storm did very little injury in the country tributary to New Orleans, and does not seem to have extended west of the Mississippi river. By telegraph of late date from New Orleans, Mobile, and Galveston, we learn that the crop prospects have improved. The weather during the past ten days has been fine generally over the entire country, and remarkably good for picking and improving the quality."

THIRD EDITION

BALTIMORE.

Convention of Emigrant Societies—Annual Exhibition of the Maryland Institute.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—The convention of delegates representing the Emigrant Societies of the United States assembles in this city on Saturday next. The object is stated to be to adopt a uniform system of action for protecting and encouraging emigration. Preparations have been made for the reception of delegates, who are expected from all the principal cities of the Union.

The twenty-first annual exhibition of the Maryland Institute, which opened on Tuesday night, was one of the most successful for many years, and will be continued one month.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of Republicans was held last night at the New Assembly Rooms, in this city, congratulatory of the recent Republican successes. Speeches were made by General Adam E. King, and others.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Cotton dull at 25@25¼. Flour heavy and declined 10@15c; sales of 10,000 barrels State at $6 80@8 80, Ohio at $7 70@10, Western at $6 70@8 25 Southern at $8 50@13 50, and California at $8@10 75. Wheat dull. Corn dull and declined 1c.; sales of 58,000 bushels at $1 14@1 17. Oats easier; sales of 37,000 bushels at 73¼@74c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at 29c. Lard dull at 19½@19¾c. Whisky quiet. Barley steady; sales of 14 000 bushels at $2 80@2 40.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling nominally 25¼@26. Flour dull; Howard street superfine, 8@8 25; do. extra, $8 50@11 25; do. family, $12@12 25; city mills superfine $7 75@8 25; do. extra, $9 75@11 50; do. family, $12 25@13 25; western superfine, $7@8; do. extra, $9@10 75. Wheat firm for high grades. Receipts small, and prices unchanged. Corn dull; white, $1 20@1 25; yellow, $1 30. Oats firm; prime, 80@82c. Provisions quiet; mess Pork, $30 50@31; Bacon, rib sides, 17¾c.; clear sides, 17¾c. Shoulders, 14¼@14½c. Hams, 20@22c. Lard, 21c.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	129	Toledo & Wabash	63
N. Y. and E. R.	49¾	Mil. & St. Paul com	104½
Ph. and Rea. R.	97¼	Adams Express	51⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87⅝	Wells, Fargo Exp.	30¾
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	90¼	U. S. Express Co.	47¼
Chi. and N. W. com	96¾	Tennessee 6s, new	69⅝
Chi. and N. W., pref.	97	Gold	138¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	108½	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	112⅞		

Alleged Robbery and Violence on a Railway Train.

A woman named Ellen Mahony made a complaint on Tuesday before Justice Warren, of Jersey City, setting forth that on the 14th of September she was forcibly robbed of nearly $1600 in money by a conductor upon the Erie Railway, assisted by two brakemen, upon the train on which she was a passenger. She states that on the afternoon of that day she took passage upon the emigrant train going through to Chicago, which place was her destination. She had purchased her ticket and placed it in her pocket-book, which she put in the bosom of her dress. Soon after leaving the depot at Jersey City the conductor, she alleges, came to the seat where she was sitting, accompanied by the two brakesmen, and one of them holding her arms and covering her mouth, robbed her of the money. They then left her, and she commenced to cry out that they had robbed her. The conductor then came back and threatened to tie her up if she did not stop, remarking to the passengers at the same time that the woman was crazy. She persisted, however, in her assertions, when, according to her assertion, they tied her arms with a cord, and fastened her to her seat, and then, after sending the passengers who were in the car into a forward coach, they locked both doors and left her in the car throughout the night, in great inconvenience and suffering, owing to the position in which she was compelled to sit. Towards morning she was taken out of the car and left at an obscure station upon the Erie Road, where she remained until her trunks were obtained from Chicago. After realizing a few dollars by the sale of one of them she came back to Jersey City, and entered the above complaint, offering to identify the persons who robbed her. The complainant is an intelligent woman, about forty years of age, and of a respectable appearance. Her story, which, were it not for her evident intelligence and sanity, might be regarded as the creation of a disordered fancy, is received with the fullest credit, and steps will be taken at once to discover the perpetrators of the outrage.

DIED.

[*For additional Death Notices see the Fifth Page*]

MCGRATH.—On the 14th instant, CHARLES S., son of Dr. John M. and Eliza C. McGrath, aged 4 years and 2 months

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver.
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

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The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers, 7 10mwf

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The White House Worthies Sympathize with Each Other—Ewing Receives a Cut.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Grave State of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Tom Ewing, Jr., of Ohio, was at the White House to-day condoling with Johnson over the gloomy prospects of the "Lost Cause." It is said Johnson expressed the opinion that Ewing's speeches did not help the Democracy much in Ohio.

Postmaster General Randall and Secretary McCulloch

also held a long private interview with Johnson upon the grave condition of affairs.

Workmen have commenced to paint the inside of the White House, getting it ready for Grant's occupancy.

Disabilities Removed.

The President to-day ordered the disabilities attached to the dismissal of Lieutenant John F. Skelton, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry, to be removed, but it does not reinstate him. Skelton was recently concerned in the alleged forgeries here.

The Rhode Island Races.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NARRAGANSETT PARK, PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 15.—In the race of yesterday for $2000, seven heats were trotted yesterday afternoon. The result was two for Hotspur and two for Myron Perry, with three dead heats. The race concluded this morning The eighth heat was won by Myron Perry; time, 2·28½. In class for horses that never made better than 34, postponed from yesterday' it was won in fifth and sixth heats by horse William H. Taylor; time, 2·29¼ and 2·33.

NARRAGANSETT PARK, Providence, R. I., Oct. 15.—The mare Lucy won the great race of the day. Time, 2·22½. The race was remarkably brilliant and exciting. The stakes were $2500.

Pennsylvania Election—Clinton County.

Clinton county gives L. A. Mackey, Democrat, for Congress, 1250 majority, and about 800 Democratic majority on the State ticket.

Thanksgiving.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—The Governor has appointed the 26th of November as a day of thanksgiving.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 15.—Arrived, brig Matron, from Swan Island, for orders.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	128¼	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	112¼
N. Y. and E. R.	48⅞	Toledo & Wab.	63
Phil. and Rea. R.	97⅝	Mil. & St. P. com	104½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87⅝	Adams Express Co	51⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	90¾	Wells, Fargo & Co	30¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	96⅝	U. S. Express	47¼
Chic and N. W. prf.	96⅞	Tenn. 6s, new	69⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	107⅞	Gold	138

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon, before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, Francis McIntire had a hearing upon the charge of robbery.

Theodore Brooks, living at No. 503 S. Front street, testified that this morning he saw the accused go up to a drunken man sitting at Eighth and Walnut streets, and take some money from his hand. The witness and one or two others then arrested him.

Held in $700 bail to answer.

Tom Holland, Tom Phillips, Emma Brown, and Liz Murray had a hearing, the two women for fighting, and the two men for urging them on.

Phillips was also charged, upon the oath of Washington Andrews, with displaying a cocked pistol, and threatening to take his (the witness') life.

Held in $1000 bail each to answer.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—On Tuesday night last—election night—a party of fellows, alleged to be headed by James Haegerty, went into the hotel on Filbert street, above Twelfth, kept by Pat. McDonough, and called for drinks. While McDonough was waiting on them they assaulted him, beating him severely over the head with a porter bottle. They all then made their escape.

A "REPEATER" IN LIMBO.—On election day a fellow named Pat. Stone was arrested and committed by Alderman Massey for illegal voting in the Fifteenth ward. Pat. was taken into custody at the election poll of the Fourteenth division of the Fifteenth ward. He had already voted once in the Twentieth ward and twice in the Fifteenth.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 15

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 Pa 6s, 1 ser	105¼	200 sh Reading	48 94
$1000 do. 2 ser.	20 105¾	200 do	02⅝ 49
$2000 do. 2 ser.	20 106¾	100 do	30 48·91
$1000 do. 3 s. Mon.	108⅝	100 do	08 49
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s	93⅝	100 sh N Y & Mid	4¼
$1000 Leh 6s, gold	93½	100 do	4¾
40 sh Penna R	56⅞	100 sh Phil & E	26¾
28 do	56⅞	8 do	26

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s, 1 series	105¾	20 sh Oil Cr & All R	07
$400 do. 1 ser	106	100 sh Read R	48·94
$1300 City 6s, New	102½	100 do	48¾
$2000 W Jersey 6s	93¼	100 do	48¾
7 sh Cam & Am	128¾	100 do	48¾

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W.	12	Amoskeag	12
Merrimack, D.	10½	Lowell	10½
Cochec, L.	13½	Wamsutta	9
Sprague	13	Victory	10½
Pacific	13	Wauregan	11⅜
American	12½	Arnold	11
Dunnells	13	Hamilton	12½
Allens	13	Richmond	12½
Manchester	12¾	Chester	12½
Freemans	12½	Mourning	11½
Briggs	10½	Lancaster	12½
Nassau	12½	Oriental	14½

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A	4-4 15½	Pocasset	4-4 15
" G	4-4 14½	" F	3-4 11¾
" F	4-4 14	Pepperell, B	4-4 15
" G	7-8 14	" B	15
" M	3-4 13	" O	12
" H	3-4 12½	" N	11
Pacific, Extra	4-4 15	"	7-4 32½
" H	4-4 15	"	3-4 12½
" L	4-4 13	"	9-4 27½
Atlantic, A	4-4 15½	"	10-4 32½
" H	4-4 15	Boot, S	15
" L	4-4 13	" O	13
" V	3-4 13	" H	12
" N	3-4 10½	Appleton, A	4-4 16½
Superior IXL	4-4 14	Lacouia, H	4-4 15
Shawmut, C	4-4 14	" B	13
Agawam, F	4-4 12½	" E	13
Stark, A	15	Lyman, E	4-4 16
Massachusetts	4-4 14	" C	4-4 15
" BB	4-4 13	" G	4-4 13
Indian Head	4-4 15½	Utica	4-4 12
" N	4-4 13	Fremont, C	4-4 12
Exeter, A	4-4 13	Indian Orchard, A	4-4 16
" S	7-8 12½	" C	15
Medford	4-4 14½	" BR	13
Augusta	4-4 14½	" W	12
"	7-8 13	Great Falls, H	9-8 15
Gilboa	4-4 13	" M	4-4 14
Pittsfield, A	4-4 12	" S	12½
Kennebec	4-4 10½	Cabot, A	4-4 15
Everett, AA	4-4 14½	" W	4-4 14
Shavnon	4-4 14	Dwight, A	4-4 15
Bedford, R	4-4 11	" X	4-4 11¾
Conesto Co., E	4-4 9¾		

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	29	Otis Company, CC	20
York	29	" B	25
Blue Hill	15	" AA	27
Northfield	15	Warren Brown	18
Oakland, A	20	Lewiston, Brown	20¾
Working Man's	25	Columbian	30
Union	17		

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE.

The London Press on the Late Elections in the United States.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Telegrams from the New York Associated Press, announcing the result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, were duly received here, and